

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY

TEN CENTS
VOL. 54, NO. 44

SEPTEMBER 2,
1939, TORONTO

EVENTS of the past ten days have convinced us of the wisdom of Prime Minister King's decision not to ask for the dissolution of Parliament while the affairs of the world are in their present state of crisis, and we therefore withdraw our mildly expressed regret of a few weeks ago that the general election has been postponed. It is of the first importance in this juncture that Parliament should be capable of being summoned at a few days' notice, to bear its proper responsibility for the conduct of the nation's policy. If there are to be changes in the Government—and no doubt if an intensive national effort is to be called for there will be need of such changes—we want them to be the changes which Parliament desires and supports, and not the changes dictated by the various veterans' organizations or the Montreal and Toronto newspapers or the permanent professional agitators of "national government".

Among the men who should obviously be invited into a more widely representative Cabinet if such is to be formed, none are more clearly designated than Dr. Manion and Mr. Woodsworth. That is the kind of cabinet reorganization which is under discussion in Great Britain; but it is not the kind of cabinet reorganization which is being suggested by Mr. King's critics in this country. They seem to feel that a national emergency is a heaven-sent opportunity for getting into the seats of power a class of men who may be able to get themselves elected to boards of directors but have never shown the slightest sign of being able to get themselves elected by popular franchise even to a board of school trustees. That business men can be of great service to the government in times of emergency goes without saying, but their place is where policies are to be carried out, not where they are to be determined upon. Experience in the management of a great industrial establishment is useful in the management of a government munitions bureau; it might be the opposite of useful in the management of the political affairs of a far-flung and highly diversified nation.

Disappointed Bully

IT IS becoming more and more apparent that the true purpose of the German non-aggression pact with Russia was rather to terrorize the democracies than to add any real strength to the German side. The refusal of the democracies to be terrorized evidently upset the entire German plan of campaign, and led to ten days of German manoeuvring which has been described by some as an effort to throw the responsibility for war on the democracies, but which actually looks far more like complete indecision in the highest German quarters as to whether Germany dares go to war or not.

That they should be in this state of indecision even after receiving what looks like such an important accession as that provided by the pact with Russia shows very clearly how little reliance the Germans place on effective Russian help. In the military category there is even less reason to expect the Russians to do anything of value for Germany than there was to expect them to do anything of value for the democracies, and that is saying very little indeed. In the economic category they might be very useful—if there were time to make them so, but there is not. In a long war there would be time to develop transport connections and move vast quantities of supplies; but the Germans know that a long war means a German defeat anyhow, and that their only hope is in a short one, for which even in the economic sphere Russia will be almost useless. The Poles are actually relieved that Russia is out of the picture as an ally, for they never wanted her in; and the British and French, in spite of their angling for an alliance (which may have been due to the expectation that she would join Germany, for it is absurd to suppose that they knew nothing whatever of what was going on behind the scenes), are evidently not overwhelmed with regret at finding her on the other side. No alliance is wholly a net gain to its recipient; there are always offsetting factors, and the Ribbentrop policy in Moscow has reversed the policy of Tokyo and altered the whole face of things in the Orient vastly in Great Britain's favor.

As we write these words, in the middle of the week, it is still impossible to tell what will be the line taken by Germany when she is compelled to recognize, and act upon, the fact that the democracies

cannot be terrorized again. We know only that she was not prepared for that contingency and does not like to face it. There is good reason to suppose that her internal political situation is very far from that state of true national unity which is needed if she is to enter upon a long and desperate struggle, while her economic situation is little short of disastrous. In the outside world she has never, not even at the time of the sinking of the Lusitania, been so universally disliked and distrusted. Her ditching of Japan and her snuggling up to the one country, hatred of which has always been the fundamental principle of her régime, have revealed her to every possible friend as utterly unscrupulous and unreliable. Even Italy is restive under the yoke of her alliance. The United States, while still clinging desperately to its isolation, is fully aware that the success of present German policies is a menace to the whole American hemisphere, and that nothing short of a German defeat or the voluntary modification of those policies will restore the sense of safety. The United States will in due course (if necessary) act upon that awareness; it will take very little to induce it to do so, and it is in far better condition to act promptly and effectively than it was in 1917.

The Oxford Pamphlets

IT IS not only the Germans who have developed a new *Weltanschauung* in the last ten years. The period of extreme bewilderment through which the democracies passed between 1925 and 1935 has at last given place to an era of confidence that we at least know what the contemporary world is about, even if we do not altogether like it. It makes sense, which five years ago it did not seem to do. This is largely due to the admirable work done by democratic—and some authoritarian—thinkers in showing us not only what the new philosophies are which have attained such wide acceptance, but how they came to be and to be accepted. Democracy itself is not less intelligible but more so when we begin to find that other theories of how men should live together in a state are also intelligible.

This elucidation process is now reaching down to those who have not a great deal of time to spend on finding out how the world goes round; and an immensely valuable work is being done by the Oxford Press in the issuance of the Oxford Pamphlets on World Affairs (Toronto, 10 cents), a series of 32-page brochures of which the first seven are now available. Done by absolutely first-rate men (Zimmern, Hodson and Ensor head the catalogue), these pamphlets give the vital kernel of the necessary knowledge on such subjects as "Mein Kampf," the constitutional

nature of the British Empire, the Treaty of Versailles, and many others of the things on which the modern world is based. The subject of the foreign policy of the United States is not yet included, and we commend it to the Press for early consideration. Those who have not time to wade through a number of the most weighty reviews and quarterlies will find these little books most helpful, and the most confirmed student of current affairs can hardly afford to ignore them.

Theft of Motor-cars

AN ONTARIO magistrate last week—having practically nothing else that he could do in the circumstances—sent a young man to Kingston penitentiary for two years for the theft of a motor-car, this being his fourth or fifth offence of the kind. The prosecuting lawyer made the observation, which was certainly amply borne out by the evidence, that the accused seemed to be subject to some inner compulsion which from time to time gave him an irresistible desire to drive a motor-car no matter whom it belonged to—and as he had no car of his own it always belonged to somebody else. This inner compulsion, he maintained and no doubt correctly, could not be described as insanity within the legal meaning of that term, and therefore the only thing that the courts could do with it was to try to diminish its effectiveness by severely punishing those who succumbed to it.

There is no possible doubt that the desire to drive a motor-car has an absolutely hypnotic effect upon a certain percentage of young people who but for this one weakness are entirely free from "criminal" tendencies. They have no intention of "stealing" the car, and they fail to realize that they are unquestionably stealing the gasoline which they consume, and that they will never be able to compensate the owner for the damages which they are extremely likely to cause to his vehicle. All that is in their minds is the sense of power which comes from having a foot on the accelerator and a hand on the wheel. Occasionally, but not always, there is added the desire to make an impression on an equally irresponsible member of the opposite sex.

This weakness is greatly encouraged by that immense proportion of motor owners who habitually leave their cars unlocked and unguarded, making theft easy and therefore common, so that it ultimately becomes an accepted part of the ethics of the more irresponsible youth.

Our present method of dealing with this behavior—which is to be sharply distinguished from the taking of a motor-car for the purpose of attempting some more serious crime, an action which should

↑ THE PICTURES ↓

ENGLAND DRAWS COMFORT in days of stress from thoughts of her rapidly expanded, and still expanding, Royal Air Force. Recent mass flights over France and completion of air defence exercises on the largest scale ever undertaken have demonstrated that Force's preparedness and efficiency. LEFT, a Handley Page "Hampden" bomber in flight; the machine is said to have a speed of 265 miles an hour and a range of 1,990 miles with three tons of military load. RIGHT, "The Defender", the pilot of one of the hundreds of fast fighting ships, ready to ward off any attack from the air.

always be punished with the utmost severity—is both cruel, foolish and extravagant. The penitentiary is no place for a youth who has never done anything but treat himself to a drive in somebody else's motor, even if he has done that several times. What he needs is psychiatric treatment, which in many cases could be applied without detention, and should never be associated with detention among hardened and matured criminals. It should not be difficult for even the most honest citizen to imagine, and to some degree to sympathize with, the state of mind of an adolescent who has (unfortunately for himself) learned to drive and enjoy for a few hours the sense of power and exhilaration which come from driving, and who because of his own unemployment and that of his parents sees himself without hope of ever getting the use of a car by legitimate means. Society cannot wholly overlook his behavior; but is the penitentiary the only treatment it can apply?

The Refugee Film at C.N.E.

THE League of Nations Society in Canada is presenting at the Canadian National Exhibition a March of Time film entitled "The Refugees," which should be seen by every Canadian who takes a serious and humane interest in the problem created by the expulsions carried on by the totalitarian governments. The film is run every half-hour, and is a most impressive documentary composition, which cannot fail to make a deep impression on all those whose eyes are not blinded by racial prejudice or economic alarm. This is the kind of work that the League of Nations Society is peculiarly fitted to carry on, and friends of humanity and toleration cannot do better than to support it by visiting the exhibit themselves, by directing their friends to it, and by financial assistance to whatever extent may be in their power.

Periodical Index

THE Canadian Periodical Index for 1938 has just been issued by the Public Libraries Branch of the Ontario Department of Education, the first time, we think, that this index has been made available as an annual volume, although it has for some time been compiled and published quarterly in the pages of the *Ontario Library Review*. The compilation is the work of the University of Toronto Library, under the direction of May L. Newton, M.A. There are 123 pages of close-type index, and there must be something like ten thousand entries, relating to perhaps four thousand items, as all items are entered under at least two heads and many under several. The value of the public service performed in thus making accessible a vast quantity of material which would otherwise be lost like straws in a haystack is simply incalculable.

Thirty-two Canadian periodicals are covered by the Index, of which SATURDAY NIGHT is the only weekly, the remainder being monthlies and quarterlies and one semi-monthly. Two are in French. We suggest that at least one and perhaps two of the publications of the legal profession might well be added. Our own Willson Woodside is probably the most prolific of the authors listed, with 22 articles to his credit, which does not include his contributions to periodicals outside of Canada. SATURDAY NIGHT must give the indexers more work than any other periodical, and as we do not publish an index ourselves the work done in this connection is the more valuable.

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

THE signing of a pact between Germany and Russia has finally convinced us that anything can happen in the crazy world of international politics. Even peace.

You will know it is Utopia, too, because the completion of the harvest will be announced quietly, without war headlines.

Well, all that it proves is that Russia can't be expected to act more honestly than any other country.

Question of the Hour: "Is Aunt Mathilda still in the rumble seat?"

There is no doubt that Canada will stand back of Great Britain. The question is, how far back.

Russia and Germany, it appears at long last, see eye to ideology.

The United States is temperamentally opposed to making treaties. But it shows that its heart is in the right place by making entreaties.

Still one more sign of the times: The Russo-German pact.

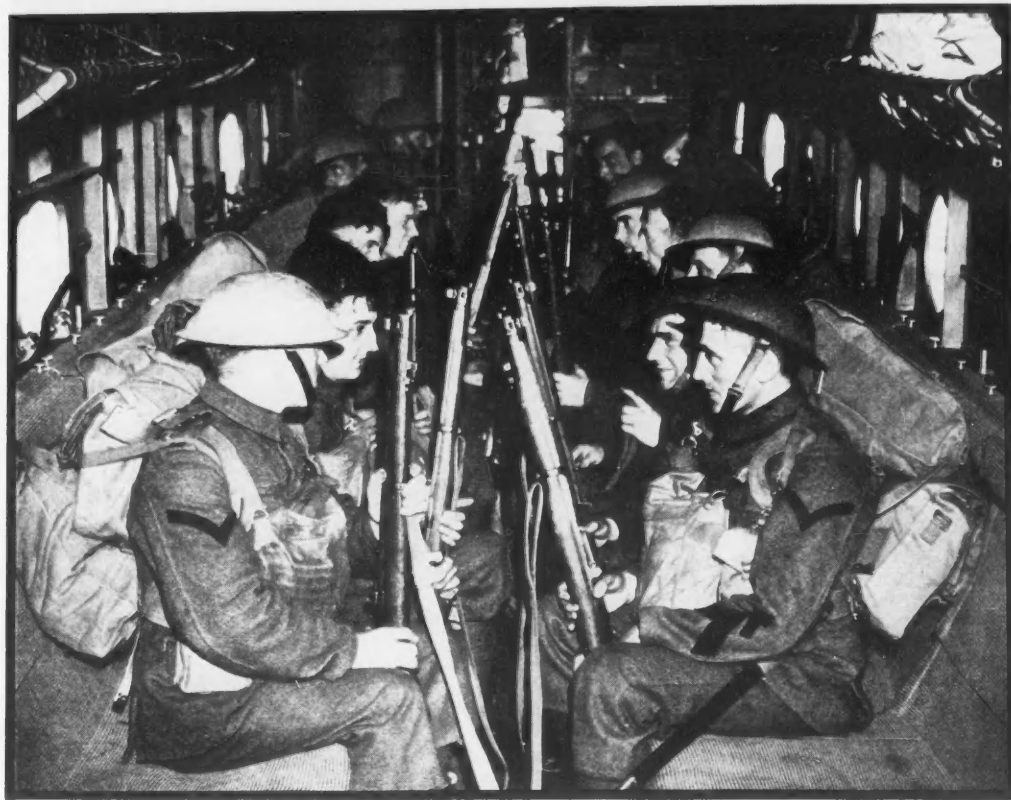
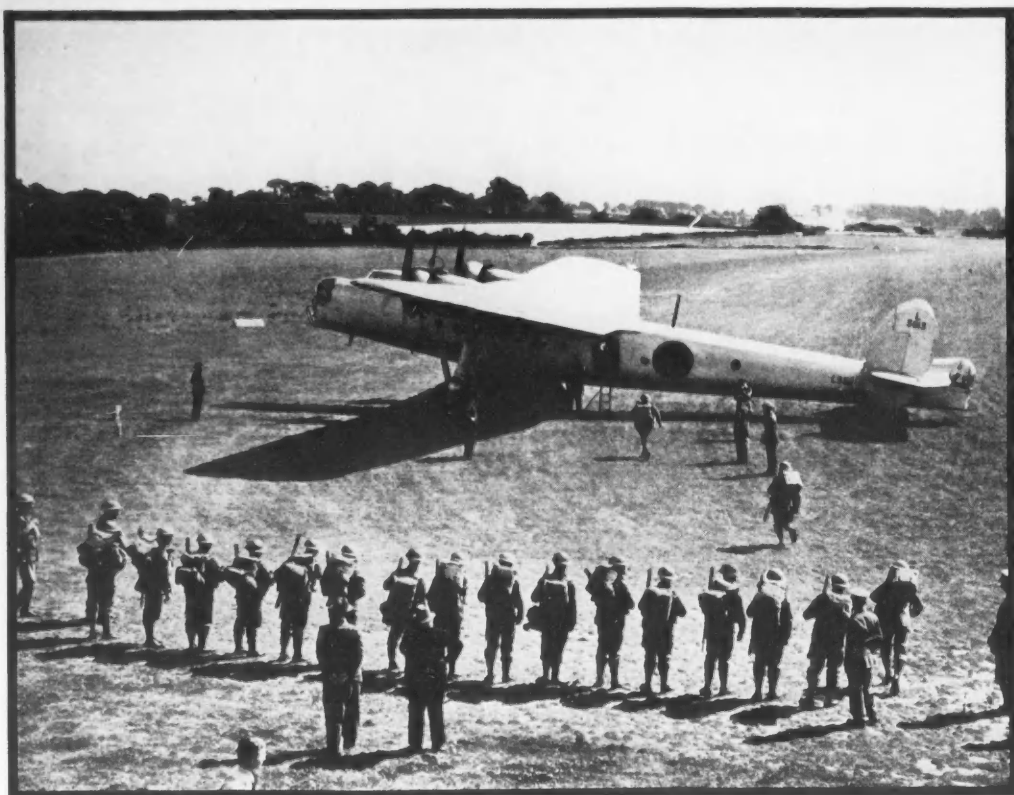
The isolationist sentiment in this hemisphere suggests a new division: the old world and the neutral world.

Timus says we might as well face it. Another world war means another world.

Stalin seems to have forgotten that when it comes to a treaty with Germany, it's a case of signing on the dotted line.

Another reason for hoping that war will be averted is that the movement for more color and diversity in men's clothes is just getting nicely under way.

Esther says that she's not going to believe any of these newspaper stories any more. She says she spent a whole day going over the Canadian National Exhibition and couldn't see the Trylon and Perisphere anywhere.



Germany Is A Long Way From National Unity

Dr. Maresch, the author of this article, is an Austrian recently settled in this country, where he is teaching at Pickering College, Newmarket, Ont. He has travelled widely, up to the time of the Anschluss, in all parts of the present German Reich, and has excellent sources of information concerning present-day conditions in that country.

ONE of Hitler's proudest claims is that he has welded Germany into an indissoluble unity. Before the *Umbruch* (a newly-coined German word for Nazidom taking over power) Germany was a battlefield for many political parties, and feelings used to run so high that almost every day brought news of political clashes and people being wounded or killed in them. The Nazis themselves played a leading part in these local fights, and it is true that after Hitler's arrival this stopped, as he wiped out his opponents entirely. They have disappeared from the surface, and Hitler claims that he has not only suppressed but converted them to his party. This is quite untrue.

Proof that his opponents have not been nazified are the numerous concentration camps, the majority of whose occupants are anti-Nazis. It is very difficult to give exact numbers of how many people are interned in these camps. But one may say conservatively that at least 20,000 anti-Nazis (not counting Austrians, Czechoslovaks and others) are confined in them. As generally only leading members of the anti-Nazis get arrested, one may say that only one out of a hundred is taken up. This would give about 2 millions of active anti-Nazis. How many are secretly favoring the suppressed parties cannot be estimated at all. But one must keep in mind that the last election before Hitler came to power, which fairly shows the real reaction to Nazidom, gave to Hitler not more than 40 per cent. of the votes. Though many former opponents may have changed their minds in view of the successes Hitler had in the last year, there is no doubt that his most embittered enemies, the Communists and the Stahlhelm, have remained unreconciled and even have grown in numbers.

Especially among the workers communism has gained ground rapidly, and everybody informed about the inner situation in Germany expects them to try to throw off their yoke as soon as a possibility presents itself. This will happen in case of a war as soon as they are able to get hold of arms and communicate more freely than they are now able to do. This is a well-known fact, and was mentioned in Dr. Ivan Lajos' book, which was banned in Hungary under German pressure. He says: "The Nazi régime expects and is actively preparing for serious internal troubles and workers' revolt in case of war. Germany will have to fight on an internal front as well as on an external. The police are trained in the technique of capturing factories by assault."

Break-up of Reich

This is, however, only one of the forces against Hitler. And we may safely assume that these anti-Nazis will find their aim achieved as soon as Hitlerism is overcome. They are therefore an element which finds its enemy more in Berchtesgaden than in Berlin.

But there are tendencies that will see their goal attained only by getting free not only from Hitler but from the German Reich. Here we meet Austria and Czechoslovakia. The few, if any, Austrians who still believe that Austria's place is inside the German fold cannot stop Austria's seceding from the Greater German Reich as soon as Germany has lost a war. Needless to say, the same is true of Czechoslovakia. All the Czechoslovaks and a great majority of the Sudetendeutsche will be too glad to get out of the prison which the German Reich has created for them. Germany will have to keep many hundreds of thousands of soldiers in these two countries to stop a revolution, and at the first signs of Germany getting into difficulties one may expect an outbreak there.

Germany will most certainly not call the Czechs to her colors and will not arm them. But she will arm the Sudetendeutsche and the Austrians, and especially the latter can be relied upon to give trouble, if not openly, then by sabotage or by surrendering without fight wherever possible. As yeast to stir up the general unrest they will do excellent service.

This eruption, one may safely say, will happen as soon as Germany has received her first military setbacks. Another "Battle of the Marne" might be the signal for it, though food scarcity may be also the beginning of the end.

But after Germany has lost a war other factors

will enter. Factors that have existed for years and that were always—even in the times of Imperial Germany—endangering the continuity of the German Reich. Pre-war Germany had two names for these menaces to her existence: Particularism and Separatism.

With Particularism pre-war Germany tried to brandmark all the tendencies that were against the supremacy of Prussia inside the German Reich. The German Empire was born in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1, and Bismarck's genius as well as the flush of victory made the various German princes forget their ingrained mistrust of Prussia when they elected the king of Prussia to be emperor of the new German Reich. But this mistrust soon awoke again, though Prussia tried her best to convince every member of the Union of German States that inside the Reich it was *par inter pares*. Cleverly Prussia identified herself with the German Reich, so that whatever power she wanted was wanted for the benefit of the German Reich, whereas if Bavaria, or any of the other states, wanted something for herself it was called a weakening of the German Reich, or Particularism. The more power Prussia had, the more the leadership of the Hohenzollerns got, the more high-handed it grew till "die Mainlinie" (the line formed by the river Main and almost exactly severing North from South Germany geographically as well as politically, and therefore the symbol of Particularism)

was firmly established again in pre-war Germany and was the chief obstacle to German unity.

The beginning of the Great War with its great successes for Germany kept particularism down, and when the disastrous end came the terrible mishandling of the German peoples by the victors knit the various German States even closer together. For they felt that every one of them had been treated unjustly.

Errors of Versailles

There were times after the war, nevertheless, when it seemed imminent that the South German States would break loose from the lead of Berlin and Prussia, and clashes between Prussians and Bavarians got so frequent that a meeting was called to Berlin in order to settle this antagonism. It took place in the Rheingold Restaurant in Berlin and ended in a general fight and broken heads. If France had but played her hand more cleverly in the peace treaty of Versailles these days might have seen an end of the German Reich. For the South was ripe to secede. But there was no country to which they could have seceded after Austria had been smashed up and reduced to poverty and insignificance. At that time the second menace to German unity, "Separatism," seemed to be at hand, but France's march into the Ruhr knocked it out. At that time it

↑ THE PICTURES ↓

TROOP CARRYING BY PLANE has been successfully employed for some years by the British Army, particularly in operations in the Near and Far East. Recently further experimentation was carried out in England itself with planes especially designed for the purpose. Among recent movements was one from the Isle of Wight to Marlborough which is illustrated in these photographs. LEFT, the troops "emplaining" and RIGHT, the interior of the transport. Note the new type of seating arrangement.

was openly discussed that one of the aims of France in this unqualifiedly stupid step was to give an impetus to separatism. But the French—if they really wanted this—were very poor psychologists. A separatism with French troops on German soil smacked too much of desertion in the hour of need, and would have been felt as that by every German in the north and in the south. Instead of achieving her aim France managed to get the two antagonists reconciled, and incidentally set up at the same time Hitlerism as the answer to the attempt to break up Germany from without. With this reconciliation Hitlerism swept upwards to the North, where up to that time it had been sneered at, as being only good for Bavarians.

Nevertheless the two movements have not been entirely extinguished. There is too much difference between the North and South Germans for that to happen. The fear of the "Mainlinie" is therefore still fresh in the Nazi brain, and one of the reasons why Austria was entirely swallowed up by Hitler was the fear that an independent Austria, though ruled by Nazis as a separate state (that was what the Austrian Nazis and Mussolini as well had been promised), might revive the feeling of separatism. That is the reason why even the name of "Oesterreich" has been banished and Austria was renamed "Ostmark," an insult deeply resented by every Austrian. But Nazi Germany, like Imperial Germany in its time, knows nevertheless that this feeling of Separatism—which in its aims is more far-reaching than Particularism (the latter confines its aims to decentralisation from Berlin, whereas the former wants to leave the Reich entirely)—is still very much alive; and the Catholic Church is greatly blamed for its existence.

South is Peace-loving

The Catholic Church has always denied any such responsibility. But the fact that the South is almost entirely Catholic whereas the North is overwhelmingly though not entirely Protestant lent great weight to this opinion. One of the reasons why Hitler is persecuting the Catholic Church and is denouncing Catholic priests for alleged meddling in politics can be seen in this fear. (Other reasons include the wealth of the Catholic Church and the fact that any church will always be opposed to the totalitarian ideology of "the Fuehrer to be more obeyed than God.") How far this fight against the Churches—the Protestant being attacked as well as the Catholic—will influence the German people is difficult to say. But after a defeat of Germany it may become a factor to be reckoned with.

Separatism can only gain ground after a German defeat in a war and after a revolution. It can never precede them. But the break-up of the Greater German Reich may be safely predicted after a defeat.

For the moment Austria and Czechoslovakia leave Great Germany, as they will most certainly do, the impetus for other states to follow suit will be given. In this moment the age-old ideal of a Germany uniting all the South Germans, the people from the Rhinlands, and Saxony will revive. This would be a secession from the aggressive North (Prussia, Berlin), and a forming of a peace-loving Germany. Such a South German State reaching from the Alps to the North Sea, the Rhine to the Elbe, would push aggressive Prussia back into her old territory, free France from every fear of future onsets upon her soil and would give appeasement to the whole continent. It is a solution that is not unjust to the German peoples and would not mean an end to German unity. It would only mean that instead of Prussia being inside and Austria outside, this time Austria would be in the German Reich and Prussia would be standing aside. The lead in the new Reich would be handed over to the peace-loving South and not to the militaristic and warmongering North.

Canada's Emergency Powers

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE doctrine of Emergency, invented by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in order that they might let themselves out of the difficulties created by their determination to accord to the provinces in normal times a degree of power which in an emergency would be fatal to all national unity of effort, has once again to be relied upon as the nation faces a life-and-death struggle between the autocracies and the democracies.

It is a doctrine which finds no explicit nor implicit support in the text of the British North America Act, and which was almost certainly not present to the minds of the Fathers of Confederation. It was not invented for the purpose of dealing with a state of war, since it makes its first appearance in our jurisprudence in connection with laws for the discouragement of inebriety. It rests merely upon the gratuitous but not unreasonable assumption that when anything becomes a matter of national concern there must be power in a national authority to deal with it, even if it involves property and civil rights. It is a useful and not particularly dangerous assumption in respect to war, for practically everybody, even the most ardent provincialist, will admit that in time of war everything that relates to "security, defence, peace, order and welfare" becomes a matter of national concern and therefore a proper subject for national legislation and administration; and war is a matter about which there is no room for doubt, and even the approach of it is fairly obvious. But for other kinds of emergencies the doctrine may be a source of trouble, for it either makes the Dominion Government the final arbiter as to whether an emergency exists or not, thus enabling it to take over all sorts of powers from the provinces whenever it feels like it by merely declaring an emergency, or it leaves the question whether there is an emergency to be settled later on by the Privy Council, thus creating a condition of great uncertainty which may last for a long time.

THE Fathers, who had no idea that the property and civil rights powers which they gave the provinces would receive such an enormous extension at the hands of the courts, thought that they had given the Dominion enough powers to last it through non-emergent and emergent conditions alike, and made no provision for its powers to be increased by war or anything else. But they knew nothing of totalitarian warfare, and it is highly probable that without the aid of some such emergency doctrine the powers which they did actually confer upon the Dominion, even with the most liberal interpretation, would yet have been found inadequate in some respects to deal with war as now carried on. So we should perhaps be thankful that the emergency doctrine had found deep root in the interpretation of our constitution long before even the very moderately totalitarian war of 1914 broke out.

By the War Measures Act of 1914 (which is effective only during proclamation, and was proclaimed only during 1914-19, but can be proclaimed again at any time and will, according to Mr. King, be proclaimed as soon as necessary) the Dominion Parliament confers upon the Dominion Governor-in-Council the power to do anything which the Council may think "necessary or advisable for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada." Examples of things that may be so considered necessary are given, but with the express provision that they are merely examples and do not "re-

strict the generality of the foregoing terms." Even the examples are extensive enough. They include:

- "(a) Censorship and the control and suppression of publications, writings, maps, plans, photographs, communications and means of communication;
- "(b) arrest, detention, exclusion and deportation;
- "(c) control of the harbors, ports and territorial waters of Canada and of the movements of vessels;
- "(d) transportation by land, air or water and the control of the transport of persons and things;
- "(e) trading, exportation, importation, production and manufacture;
- "(f) appropriation, control, forfeiture and disposition of property and of the use thereof."

NOW obviously the Dominion Parliament cannot confer on the Governor-in-Council powers which it does not itself possess, and without the emergency doctrine it is very doubtful whether Parliament possesses anything like the powers just enumerated, which are practically those of an unlimited and undivided sovereignty. But nobody supposes that the Privy Council—or the Canadian Supreme Court either for that matter—would deny it these powers in an emergency; and if the emergency doctrine had not already been invented it would probably have been necessary to invent it for the purposes of modern warfare. The principle "Inter arma silent leges" is capable of very wide application. As it is, with the emergency precedents already established, it is most unlikely that the Privy Council would object to any of these powers, if indeed anybody—provincial authority or private person—should dream of questioning them.

It will be noted that the Government under this Act is free to abolish all freedom of speech and press, all freedom of movement of goods and persons, all private control of and commerce in property. The Habeas Corpus Act, it is pointed out, is suspended by the Section which gives the Minister of Justice sole authority to order the detention or release of any person held as an alien enemy or under suspicion that he is an alien enemy. And even Canadian citizens, provided that they have left the country to perform military or other service for an enemy country, or are suspected of having done so, can be prevented from returning to their homeland.

All reasonable enough while the country is in a state of war. There is always a powerful check upon the abuse of these autocratic powers, in that the Parliament which grants them can revoke or modify them if dissatisfied with their use, and that the people must at periodic intervals be consulted by means of a general election. Even an autocratic government cannot do much to block the will of the people at a general election, though it can, if it still has control of Parliament, do a good deal of monkeying with the franchise. Of all the legislation of the Borden Government during the last war, the War Time Elections Act is probably the only item which can be subjected to serious criticism on the ground of its non-democratic character; it was unquestionably a device for handpicking the electors with a view to ensuring their support for the Government, and it has to be admitted that it passed without any grave criticism from the majority of Canadians at the time, though it probably had as much to do with the subsequent development of disunity in the Dominion as anything else that happened in the war.

Bright Ideas for Saving the Nation

AS ANNOUNCED last week, our Competition for the best suggested Political Platforms, while it produced few Platforms which were really interesting as a whole, did bring us a number of very interesting isolated planks, a number of which we reproduce herewith. The prize was divided between three competitors, two of whom, the Liberal and the Conservative, had their Platforms printed last week, while the third, a somewhat unorthodox (and unusually frank) supporter of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, sent in a Platform which will be found elsewhere on this page. Selected non-prize-winning planks are as follows:

Liberal Platform

That Canada increase its population to forty millions, chosen from various nations, of all colors, according to expert judgment that will make Canada a nation of happy, prosperous homes.—A. J. MacDonald, Palmerston, Ont.

Establishment of permanent commission with powers to inquire into capital structure of all corporations with special reference to relation to actual cash invested in business. Compulsory publication each year of salaries, including bonuses, paid to executive and administrative officers of all corporations. Legislation prohibiting watering of stock of any corporation.—Alex. D. Bruce, Unionville, Ont.

Drive towards making Canadian democracy more truly democratic. It is necessary to do more than see that all citizens have equal rights before the law. We should make sure that all men and women have equal opportunity to develop whatever ability and capacity for work they may have, and to attain rewards in proportion to what they accomplish. We should move gradually in the direction of eliminating a class of people who enjoy many luxuries and privileges which they have done nothing to earn, in other words a hereditary privileged class. This can be done by taxation of excessively large incomes and estates without interfering seriously with the profit motive as an incentive to achievement.—R. E. Smythies, Cadboro Bay, B.C.

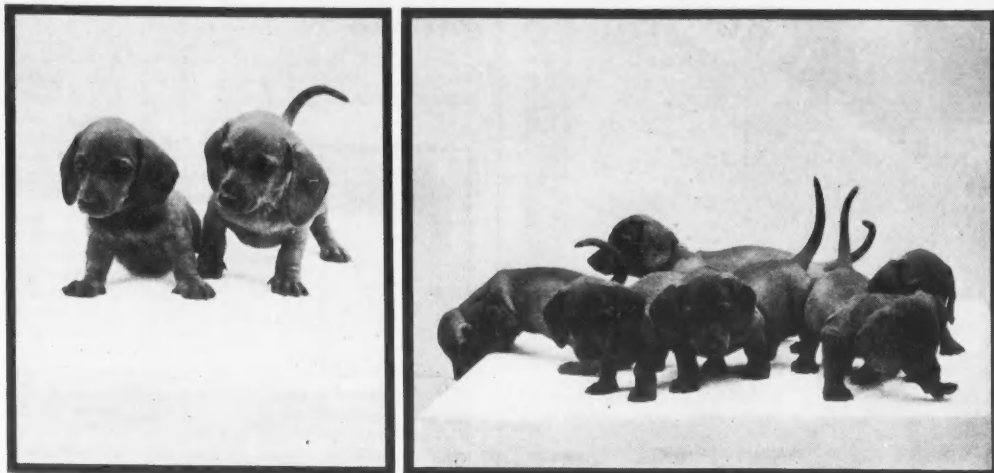
We pledge ourselves to loosen the corsets of red tape which are strangling our trade, in fact every phase of life in this country. This to include not only excessive tariffs, but also the tangle of licenses, permits, etc., and the forms and declarations to be filled out for everything we do.—R. C. M. Grant, Martintown, Ont.

Seek a rapid increase in the population of Canada; tell the world, including those countries which complain of lack of space, that Canada welcomes men of all nationalities and creeds who can support themselves; at the same time extending the term of naturalization to fifteen years.—H. S. Wegg, K.C., Toronto.

Conservative Platform

Canadian National Railways to absorb C.P.R. by exchange of stock for 50-year 2% Government bonds, on basis of average value of C.P.R. stock sold in the past five years. Redundant rails to be pulled up, unnecessary shops and divisional centres to be closed. Government owned and operated busses to provide transportation where necessary to connect centres of population isolated through loss of railroads.—R. C. Wood, Toronto.

Unification of the two railway systems, operated



LIKE THE PROVERBIAL PEAS in a pod are the six little dachshund puppies owned by D. R. Feetham, Toronto. Their dam, "Money Beauty", is the granddaughter of famous "Cids Little Song". On the left is Judy and Henry 2nd. On the right, the whole family, Henry 2nd, Judy, Surprise, Doty, Peggy and Penny.

under private control and reorganized to take care of heavy freight and special passenger traffic. Four-track highway from Sydney, N.S., to Vancouver, B.C., engineered to be second to no highway in the world. Extensive fortifications at Louisbourg in the East and at Vancouver in the West. These undertakings will take care of the unemployed for the next ten years.—Daniel MacDonald, 114 Bentinck St., Sydney, N.S.

Negotiations with a view to the joint operation of the two railways by a Board to consist of five members, two appointed by the C.N.R. and two by the C.P.R. with a Chairman picked for his knowledge of rail operations and with no previous connection with either railway. No reduction of staff except by natural causes such as superannuations, deaths, etc. Legislation to assure that the Board shall act without political interference.—"Alpha," Granby, Que.

Require all members of Parliament to take summer course on history and economics at one of the universities.—"Hook, Line and Sinker," Hagersville, Ont.

Gradual change in the economic structure of the West away from wheat as basic, with some support for wheat during the change. New uses of grain to be kept in mind, and industries using grain for new purposes to be encouraged.—J. M. R. Margeson, Trail, B.C.

Amend the B.N.A. Act so as to give the Dominion Parliament the jurisdiction the Fathers of Confederation intended it to have under the residuary clause of Section 91. Give the Dominion Parliament legislative jurisdiction over any matter declared by a three-quarters majority of both Houses of Parliament to be for the peace, order and good government of Canada, notwithstanding that such matter might ordinarily come within "property and civil rights," but preserving the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces over such matters as education, municipal institutions and other minority rights.—"British Canadian," Regina, Sask.

In order to encourage new industries not competing with existing enterprises, and especially to en-

courage the development of Canada's natural resources (which are not fully developed in view of the existing market at the present time), give the banks a blanket guarantee, along the lines of the Home Improvement Act, up to 20% of the total amount advanced on all loans made to finance such enterprises, or initiate such developments; provide that any individual who embarks his capital in such industry or development shall be entitled to deduct 20% of the amount so expended from his income tax.—A. H. Arrell, Cayuga, Ont.

Repeal all legislation of a confiscatory nature, with the general idea of easing up on past "soak the rich" policies, to the extent that this has frightened capital and stopped industry and initiative. Instead promote legislation to "help the poor to help themselves" so that both may have a square deal, and industry and effort may have a reasonable reward.—"Thistle," Belleville, Ont.

The Conservative Party pledges itself to investigate the whole field of taxation with a view to removing taxation which has a repressive and confiscatory effect upon production and commercial initiative, and to substitute therefor a system of taxation based more broadly upon income and ability to pay, and further undertakes to balance the Federal Budget.—Ditto.

C.C.F. Platform

Old age pensions to begin at 60 for men and 55 for women. Minimum rate for either to be \$50 a month. Widows to receive pension of \$50 a month with extra \$15 for each child. Orphans to receive food, clothing, shelter and education. Deserted wives to receive reasonable compensation. People unable to work to receive adequate living allowance.—Dr. J. W. Moffatt, Drumheller, Alta.

Encourage birth control and have it taught among the educational subjects in the higher grades, also make eugenics a compulsory subject throughout all the school systems of the Dominion, from the First Reader up, thus lessening the present day social evils and enabling Canadians to become the super-intelligent, healthy human beings that God intended them to be.—"Mrs. Brackenwance," Hemmingford, Que.

Establishment of a commission composed of psychiatrists, psychologists, socially minded jurists and social workers to deal with all matters pertaining to crime and punishment and administration of law, in order to humanize the law and bring it into harmony with the needs of the people.—"Take a Chance," Toronto.

All election expenses should be provided for by appropriations made for that purpose by Parliament. The allotment of such expenses having been made, the actual expenditure should be strictly limited to the amount allotted, and violation of this provision should be construed as an offense.—Frank Grierson, Ottawa, Ont.

Fix the price of wheat at \$1 per bushel for a period of ten years. In years when the market price was less than the fixed price, the government would lose, but in years when the market price was higher the government would gain. In this way the farmer would have a steady, reasonable income, while the government would likely break even.—Lloyd C. Stinson, Winnipeg, Man.

Immediate assumption by the Federal Government of full responsibility for public welfare and relief. To meet the costs, a supplementary income tax to be levied in addition to municipal and provincial contributions. This will be a National Emergency Tax, graded steeply in the higher brackets, but also lowered to incomes of \$750, with exemptions strictly scrutinized. A publicity program to awaken the public conscience and demonstrate the justice of such tax. In case of need, the government could confiscate surplus supplies of food and clothing for those in want.—P. J. Douglas, Toronto.

Divide the Dominion into five natural economic areas: The Maritimes; Quebec; Ontario; the three Prairie Provinces; British Columbia and the Yukon; with forty Members from each economic area.—J. Arnold, Halifax, N.S.

For All Parties

Child allowances to be granted to selected and supervised families, especially in rural districts. Small monthly grants for each child after the third living child, grants to be graded according to age and number in family and to cease when child ceases to be educated in government schools. Allowances to be paid out of a Canadian Child Culture Fund to be built up by the taxation of unmarried wage earners, and of married wage earners who after five years of married life have less than three children.—Rev. Roland F. Palmer, S.S.J.E., Bracebridge, Ont.

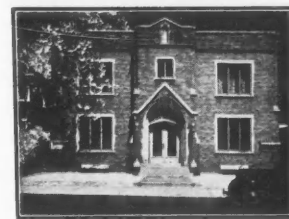
The Franchise. This should carry with it character, behavior and educational requirements, and not simply the fact that the possessor has reached the age of 21 years. Penalties should be applied for non-exercise of the franchise.—C. H. Burgess, Toronto.

Making Investments in a Changing World

Let Us Help You Do This Well.

Crown Trust Company

Executors — Trustees — Financial Agents
80 King Street West Toronto



Commodious, convenient, beautifully and appropriately appointed. Equipped with pipe organ. Perfectly ventilated. The Chapel is Air-Conditioned by the Westinghouse System.

Services are held here under ideal conditions. (There is no additional charge.)

Cremation Carefully Attended to if Desired.

A. W. MILES
UNDERTAKER

30 ST. CLAIR AVE. WEST

HYland 5915

HYland 4938

Prize C.C.F. Platform

BY J. C. HARRIS

As announced last week, SATURDAY NIGHT has divided the Fifty Dollars offered as prize in its Political Party Platform Contest among three competitors, one with a Liberal Platform, one with a Conservative Platform, and one with a C.C.F. Platform. The two first named were published in our last issue. The author of the third, which is printed herewith, is a resident of New Denver, B.C. We do not guarantee that all C.C.F. party members will like this platform, any more than all Liberals or Conservatives liked the others.

THE Cooperative Commonwealth Federation affirms that it is out for the abolition of uselessness throughout Canada. It therefore places duty before liberty. It values liberty, but only those who have made an honest attempt to "do their bit" are entitled to share in the vast benefits of full Canadian citizenship.

Property rights have grown monstrous and absurd. No amount of property can give its owner the right to live without honest work. Property can only be held in trust for the nation; all private privilege that conflicts with the public welfare must be ended.

The C.C.F. renounces violence and will only work through orderly, peaceable and constitutional methods. Nevertheless it will exert enormous pressure on any citizens who endeavor to shirk their just dues of labor to society.

It therefore will command every citizen to enroll himself or herself with some recognized trade union or farmers' institute or guild or professional association, very promptly. Those neglecting to sign up will be registered in the common laborers' union. The common laborers' union will enjoy in all respects equal standing with any other union or guild, but its members will have to do their best to perform any task assigned them.

NO DIRECT action will be taken against individuals who refuse to try to do their part of Canada's work. They simply excommunicate themselves and are therefore prevented from traveling on any railroad or riding on any vehicle on our highways, or from using our telephones or telegraphs or postal system. This is simple justice. We should feed such loafers sufficiently and do all in our power to make them look ridiculous. When they have ceased to sulk and agreed to sign up and behave decently we should immediately reinstate them with all privileges.

Whilst it will be possible under our existing forms of government to take all the preliminary steps necessary, very drastic alterations will follow almost immediately to enable the new government to function properly. Government by location must be to a large extent superseded by government by vocation. Our unions, institutes or guilds will have to organize themselves for their immense tasks. Each local union must elect representatives to the local council and each local council select delegates to the provincial

councils, and from these provincial councils, very choice representation should reach the National Council.

Great care must be exercised to maintain both a local and provincial and national press. Columns must be reserved in all papers for free discussion of public affairs. Community centres must be provided and abundantly equipped with public halls, and opportunities for meetings and discussions provided.

A VERY great deal of readjustment will certainly be necessary. The national labor forces must be properly balanced. Many will have signed up with unions where they are not wanted, these must be given second, third, or more choices. Our endeavor must be to get every Canadian into some useful and congenial work.

Our object is justice. Everyone should be required to make an honest attempt to pay his or her way through life and to leave Canada the better for their having lived here.

From those who elected to live "the simple life" very little should be required. Expensive tastes and habits should entail harder work. Suit yourselves.

When war clouds gather we very sensibly "conscript ourselves for war." The C.C.F. Platform (when the party learns sense) will adopt the same sensible, just and merciful method for peace.

Our real enemies are within us and are far more to be feared than any foreign foes. Poverty and wealth and ignorance and meanness, snobbishness and vice, dishonesty, greed, bad water, bad drainage, ill health. Disunity threatens to rend us asunder. Our little politicians are out to grab for their localities. Most are very decent fellows, but they are sent to represent local interests and they do their little job very well. But our vocations are national. Mining, fishing, farming, transportation, education are national, and the representatives of industry in the future will be big men with a wide, even an international, outlook.

CONSCRIPTION for peace will improve conditions throughout Canada almost instantly. There would be purpose and direction in place of drift and muddle. We should have to start with "Business as usual," for the national life must go on. But just as in war time we provide our Armies with the most expensive equipment, though we know full well that it will be blown to smithereens, so in peace time we should see that every farmer, or miner, or fisherman has the best possible housing and equipment for himself and stock, with proper drainage or irrigation as required, and proper communications with his fellows. Then when all slums are cleared away, proper reforestation, etc., established, and Canada made to look as if we loved her every inch, we should commence to take life more easily and have a really good time in what will then have become our own country.

Some of the protective features of our services as an executor are interestingly explained in our booklet. Ask for a copy—gratis.

Executor and Trustee
Since 1897

THE
TRUSTS and GUARANTEE

COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO

CALGARY WINNIPEG BRANTFORD WINDSOR

Labor Unions. These constitute a dictatorship with our midst, being at present not answerable to the government. They should be licensed as insurance companies are licensed. They are collecting millions of dollars from millions of people. They account to no-one as to their expenditures. The labor union is a noble idea, which in many cases has fallen into the hands of ignoble men. Every organizer should be licensed and held responsible for good behavior, the same as insurance agents.—Ditto.

Constitution. The Imperial Parliament shall be asked, by simple Resolution of the House of Commons, on the authority of the approval given to this program by the electorate, to amend the B.N.A. Act by adding to Section 91 (exclusive powers of Dominion) new Subsections 30, "Social insurance," and 31, "Industries, trades and services which may be declared by Parliament to be of national importance;" by adding clauses guaranteeing equal justice, and freedom of religion, speech, assembly and press; and by providing that in the event of disagreement between the two Houses of Parliament, the Commons may require a joint sitting, in which a majority of the total membership shall suffice to pass the Bill, or a national referendum, in which case a majority of those voting shall suffice.—H. Wills, Toronto.

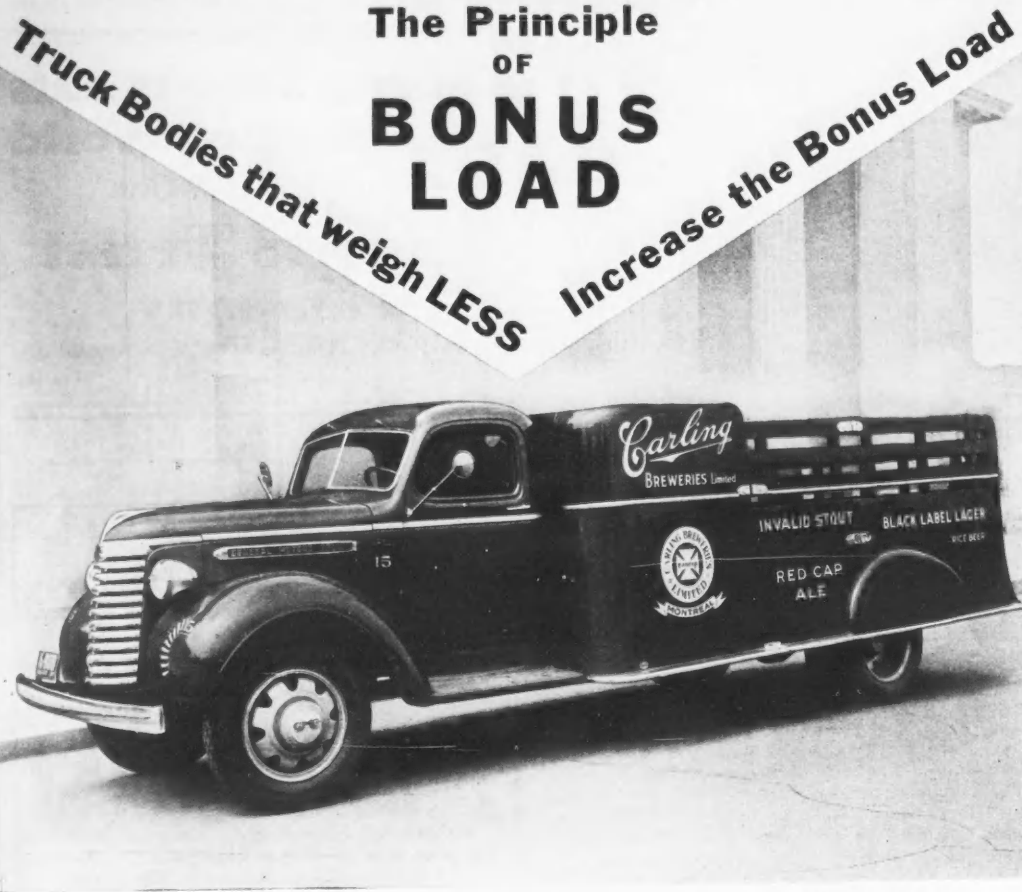


Photo courtesy Wilson Motor Bodies Limited, Toronto.

ALUMINUM PERMITS BONUS LOAD

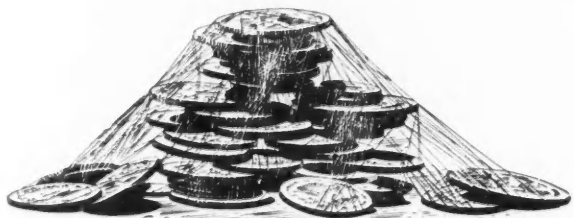
Designers employing Aluminum in construction of transportation equipment can, by its use, decrease dead weight and increase bonus load.

Write the Company at Toronto or Montreal for full information.

ALUMINUM COMPANY of CANADA, LIMITED

TORONTO — MONTREAL

Aluminum



Idle Dollars Make Idle Plants

THE firms whose plants are kept busy, whose products enjoy the greatest public demand, are those whose money is kept busy in improving the quality, increasing the efficiency and cutting the cost of production. They know the value of new equipment and new processes, and do not hesitate to discard obsolete methods in favour of new ones.

There are others however who, although they acknowledge the wisdom of this policy, keep their dollars in idleness, and unnecessarily handicap

themselves, while accumulating cash with which to buy new equipment.

Sellers of industrial machinery or like equipment, can, through the use of I.A.C. amortized payment plans, make it easy for Canadian industrial concerns to install now the up-to-date, efficient equipment they need. As a matter of fact the new machinery can often be sold on a basis whereby the monthly instalments are no more, and in many cases even less than the savings enjoyed through the increased efficiency of modern equipment.

Let an I. A. C. representative explain these plans to you in detail, and show you how they will help you to sell equipment on a sound and practicable amortized payment plan.

Industrial Acceptance Corporation
Limited

Sun Life Building - Montreal

AN ALL-CANADIAN COMPANY—26 BRANCHES FROM COAST TO COAST

THE WEEK IN CANADA

Previewed:

By ANNA NEAGLE, née Marjorie Robertson, blonde, blue-eyed British film star, her latest picture, "Nurse Edith Cavell," in Toronto. Reason why Miss Neagle, who began in the chorus, changed her name: "With me it was the chorus. It just seemed that no chorus girl could be a competent character actress; but when I got a chance at a character part 9 years ago the managers thought it best to give me a new name and a new start. I picked Neagle because that was mother's name." Asked whether she would rather work in Hollywood than England—her latest picture was Hollywood-made—she replied: "I can't tell for sure but the technical perfection of Hollywood is far ahead of England. Just now, in England, they are making 14 films. In Hollywood they are making 200." Her favorite story concerns Groucho Marx and Sir Cedric Hardwicke playing billiards. "Well, Sir Cedric missed a sitter—an easy shot. Marx said to a friend behind his back, 'Hey—how do you tell an English nobleman he stinks?' On marriage: "... the idea is a good one but I haven't enough time."



ago the managers thought it best to give me a new name and a new start. I picked Neagle because that was mother's name." Asked whether she would rather work in Hollywood than England—her latest picture was Hollywood-made—she replied: "I can't tell for sure but the technical perfection of Hollywood is far ahead of England. Just now, in England, they are making 14 films. In Hollywood they are making 200." Her favorite story concerns Groucho Marx and Sir Cedric Hardwicke playing billiards. "Well, Sir Cedric missed a sitter—an easy shot. Marx said to a friend behind his back, 'Hey—how do you tell an English nobleman he stinks?' On marriage: "... the idea is a good one but I haven't enough time."

Home Again:

From London, Eng., MAJOR W. E. GLADSTONE MURRAY, general manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to announce a "new co-operation" between the Canadian and British Broadcasting Corporations. As a result of the "very favorable publicity" Canada received in the United Kingdom through the Royal Visit, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation will send an increasing number of radio programs "of national character" dramatizing the life and people of Canada to British wireless listeners. The BBC will do the same thing from its end, and the programs will start in September. Eventually the new plan will require the construction of a high-powered short wave station in Canada, but for the time being present transmission facilities will be adequate, said the Major.

Visiting:

In Toronto, SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, former member of the Council of State for India and leader of the European party in the Bengal Legislature. His slant on the international deadlock: "The only way out is for Herr Hitler to give up his demands, for the democracies will never allow him to take what he wants from Poland. There will be no Munich this time. Unfortunately, I can't see Hitler backing down, and it would seem to me that war is inevitable. Though I certainly hope to turn out to be a false prophet." On India's stand in another war: "I have no doubt that India would respond to the call of Britain's need as she did in 1914, with all her resources and power. Although Indian National Congress leaders have said they would not support England in a war, because they believed any war England fought in would be based on Imperial designs, that statement does not reflect the feelings of the bulk of the people. Even those who wish complete self-government for India do not wish to break the British tie." The British attitude: "... Mr. Chamberlain, as long as he refuses to give way, will have the support of the entire nation."



another war: "I have no doubt that India would respond to the call of Britain's need as she did in 1914, with all her resources and power. Although Indian National Congress leaders have said they would not support England in a war, because they believed any war England fought in would be based on Imperial designs, that statement does not reflect the feelings of the bulk of the people. Even those who wish complete self-government for India do not wish to break the British tie." The British attitude: "... Mr. Chamberlain, as long as he refuses to give way, will have the support of the entire nation."

Landed:

CLEMENT GEORGE McCULLAGH, precocious young president-publisher of the Toronto *Globe and Mail*, in England, with Canada's position in international affairs well in hand. Speaking to a representative of the London *Daily Telegraph*, Mr. McCullagh said that Canada would be solidly behind Great Britain in the event of war, that "All sections of the population



CARTOON OF THE WEEK: "Argus" in the Toronto *Globe and Mail* with "The New Soviet Symbol".

would spring to arms." He thought that political observers who doubted Canada's willingness to aid Britain were entirely misjudging the situation, that "we would be playing a definite part in preserving civilization as we know, understand and love it." Reason why Prime Minister Mackenzie King has set no general election date: "He knows that if the threat of war materializes, Canada will be in it and domestic problems will disappear over night." War would find Canada's mineral wealth, as well as manpower, "immediately and automatically at the disposal of Britain," he surmised, and added: "Once hostilities start, Canada will take her place in the front line, shoulder to shoulder with Britain—and the United States, in my opinion, will not be far behind. Canadians would pretty well swim the Atlantic to get into the scrap if it starts."

Spied:

By LORD MAUGHAM, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain and Keeper of the King's Conscience, "two gleams of hope" in the European situation. In Canada to open Toronto's Canadian National Exhibition, Lord Maugham was returning hurriedly home, his stay cut short by threats of war in Europe. Said he: "My general feeling about the situation is that there is hope—but I can't go farther than that. News is coming in all the time. This morning I said there was a gleam of hope; now I think there are two gleams." On his visit: "You can say Lady Maugham and I enjoyed every minute of our stay in Canada and it is a source of regret to us that we were unable to do all the things to which we had looked forward. We had hoped to travel as far as the Rockies. Now we hope to come to Canada again and do this."

situation is that there is hope—but I can't go farther than that. News is coming in all the time. This morning I said there was a gleam of hope; now I think there are two gleams." On his visit: "You can say Lady Maugham and I enjoyed every minute of our stay in Canada and it is a source of regret to us that we were unable to do all the things to which we had looked forward. We had hoped to travel as far as the Rockies. Now we hope to come to Canada again and do this."

Jugged:

Wilfrid Messier, 52, called "King Michael, the King of Kings," by members of the Holy Spirit Mission Cult, for seven days. Tried on charges of defamatory libel and vagrancy, Messier had no lawyer and frequently interrupted proceedings to give his own interpretations of the Scriptures. As a witness he called Mrs. Anthime Descheneau who refused to take oath saying, "I will not do so. I have had the Scriptures explained to me by him (pointing at the accused) and I do not believe them the way they are written in that book." Asked if she believed in God, she replied: "Yes, I do believe in God, and he is the only living representative of God here on earth." And again she pointed at Messier. Proceedings could have proceeded if the woman had taken "a solemn declaration" but the Judge wasn't having any. Said he: "No, I'll adjourn the case until August 30. In the meantime Messier can have another rest."

Re-united:

MRS. GETULIO VARGAS, wife of the president of Brazil and her daughter, MRS. ERNANI PEIXOTO, at Kingston, Ont. Two weeks ago, Mrs. Peixoto and her husband, who is governor of Rio de Janeiro, were motoring through Canada on their honeymoon. Near Napanee, Ont., their car col-



lided with another, Mrs. Peixoto was slightly injured and her husband was hospitalized with several broken ribs and a dislocated shoulder. News of the accident was wired Mrs. Vargas in the Brazilian capital and after talking to her daughter on transcontinental telephone she decided to come to Canada. Last week she landed in Kingston harbor in a United States coast guard plane to announce proudly: "I've come 5,500 miles in 4 1/2 days." But she was surprised at, and just a little disappointed in, Canada. She expected snow, some Indians, and certainly cowboys, and was taken aback by the staid matter-of-factness of Kingston. She "thought maybe Canada was different. You know—cold, snow and that sort of thing." So she brought along a fur coat.

Elected:

COMMISSIONER GEORGE L. CARPENTER, territorial commander for the Salvation Army in Canada, as commander of the Salvation Army by the Army High Council in London, England. He received 35 of the 51 final votes to succeed General Evangeline Booth, who is retiring because of the 73-year age limit. Said Colonel George W. Peacock, secretary for Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda and Alaska of the appointment: "In this case we are sure the office sought the man—he did not expect the appointment or



GENERAL GEORGE CARPENTER
(See "Elected" below)

try to influence the election in any way."

Born in New South Wales, Australia, 67 years ago, the new General is regarded as one of the "saints" of the Army. He came to Canada to succeed Commissioner John McMillan two years ago and in that time toured his entire territory which covered Canada, Newfoundland, Alaska and Bermuda. Before coming to Canada he was confidential secretary to General Bramwell Booth in London, England, and territorial commander of South America. In Canada he made Toronto his headquarters. Veteran of 45 years of service in the Salvation Army, General Carpenter, who assumes his new post on November 1, had this to say of his appointment: "I feel very humble indeed, and it was a great surprise to me. They were good enough to feel that I was suitable, and I can only accept their decision. They have given every evidence of confidence in me and I hope to make good their confidence."

Carried Off:

By SERGEANT NORMAN BECKETT of the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, the Governor-General's Medal and a \$200 cash prize, feature and final event of the week-long Dominion of Canada Rifle Association annual meeting. Tall, bespectacled and 30, Sergeant Beckett has been competing in D.C.R.A. meets since 1939, but last week, when he led a field of 150, including 2 women, was the first time that he ever won the coveted medal. He posted 174 of a possible 175 to coast in handily. In addition, sniper Beckett took the Grand Aggregate and assured himself of a place on the 1940 Canadian Bisley team—the goal of all marksmen who compete in D.C.R.A. meets. After winning the Governor-General's Medal, Sergeant Beckett was "chaired" in traditional style and carried by members of the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry to the administration building where he was presented with the prizes he won at the meet which was held in Hamilton, Ontario.



Homeward Bound:

ROBERT TAYLOR, 7, of Greenock, Scotland. Two weeks ago, Robert stowed away on the liner *Andania* and was about 100 miles out to sea before he was discovered. His story: After sleeping fully dressed the night before the liner sailed he arose at "3 o'clock in the morning and tip-toed downstairs very carefully so as not to waken mother and daddy. I made myself a cup of tea and 4 cheese sandwiches and then lit out for the pier. I could see the *Andania* lying out in the stream and boarded the tender with other wee boys and their parents. ... I found an unoccupied cabin ... lay down, pulled up the sheets and closed my eyes. ... I awakened and felt awful hungry. I went downstairs to the third-class dining room and the steward brought me to table 16. I had a good meal and then went back to the cabin to sleep. ... A steward opened the door and I told him I was a passenger and my mummy was in the hospital. Later I got up and went on deck. In the meantime I found there was no one in the hospital and no Taylors on the passenger list. Then I was caught." When the liner docked at Quebec, Robert was confined in the immigration building. Last week he was placed on the liner *Ascania*, bound for Scotland. Said he: "I'm going home to father and mother and from now on I'm going to stay in the house." He said he wasn't afraid his parents would spank him: they would be too glad to see him for that. On his little grip was the largest sticker the immigration officials could find and on it was printed "Robert Taylor, first class passenger, liner *Ascania*."



No LIFE GUARD has ever failed to provide complete protection from BLOWOUT ACCIDENTS



What would happen if you had a blowout? Would you crash into oncoming traffic? Would you swerve into the ditch? Or would you retain complete control of your car like any LifeGuard owner. The decision is yours. Your Goodyear dealer is ready to make your car completely safe from blowout accidents today!

GOOD YEAR
LifeGuards

NSB



THE WORLD IS YOURS
Music and entertainment... household hints... world affairs... yours on your own personal radio... this 6-tube Westinghouse World Wide Radio only \$44.95.

Westinghouse Dealers offer 21 other models up to \$249.00

CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE CO. LIMITED, HAMILTON, CANADA

The BELMONT MANOR and the INVERURIE in BERMUDA

OPEN ALL THE YEAR

Ask your Travel Agent or L.G. GIRVAN 67 Yonge St. Toronto, Ont.

Pacific Defence

BY J. K. GORDON MAGEE

This article is by a soldier of more than ordinary military experience. Lieut.-Col. J. K. Gordon Magee, M.C., D.S.O., of Vancouver, received his military training at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., and served in the South African War, the Great War, and numerous campaigns all over the world. He is a brother of the late Knox Magee, at one time assistant editor of SATURDAY NIGHT, and one of the most brilliant journalists in Canada, well known in both Toronto and Winnipeg.

THE old adage says: "No chain is stronger than its weakest link." The statement is particularly significant when applied to the defence measures of Canada.

Let us first very briefly consider the case of the Atlantic coast. In the old days, when the only way to get to the interior of Canada was via the St. Lawrence, fortified Quebec was capable of stopping any invasion. Such is not the case at the present time, when any enemy seeking to advance on Montreal and Ottawa would have the choice of several good roads, without butting his head against the strongest point.

Unless there was a complete collapse of the British Navy, there would be little if any cause for anxiety in regard to the safety of the eastern seaboard. In any event, the amount of money required to make that section safe is such that a peace-time government could not get it through the House.

In comparison to the East, British Columbia is in a very different category. It is on the West coast that we must guard against a sudden attack. For a long time to come our potential enemy will be in the Orient.

Under London's present policy of concentrating the fleet in home waters, we must not rely on any major help from that quarter. True, there is our good neighbor to the South, who, in self-protection, if for no other reason, might come to our aid. But, as the Lord helps those who help themselves, let us consider our own unaided measures for defence.

Enemy Objectives

If war were to come it would be with little, if any, warning. The enemy would not be considerate enough to allow us time to finish our political pin-pricking in defence matters—a very pernicious habit of many of our law-makers, of all political shades. On the contrary, it would be a rapid stroke, with, I fear, dire results, unless we adopt a policy of "in pace paratus."

Not long ago Ottawa told us that our general defence measures were based on: First line to be the air force. Second, the navy. And then the land forces.

In regard to these ratings there can be no questioning the first. However, considering the present size of our navy, it would appear appropriate to give second place to the army. To the writer it would appear that our strategy should be based on the principle that any attacking force should be denied any real opportunity of making good a bridge-head on the mainland or any considerable portion of Vancouver Island.

An old axiom of war, which still holds good, is to force your opponent to fight at a place of your, not his, choosing. Following this reasoning, our tactics should be a rapid surprise attack on his flotilla of transports several hundred miles at sea. The advantage of such tactics would be two-fold. It would give our bombers an excellent chance to sink heavily-loaded troopships—a severe blow at

the enemy morale. It would also seriously upset his general operation orders, which, most probably, would be to strike swift, paralyzing blows at our two most vital points—Vancouver and Victoria.

Aviation Base Sites

So far so good, but before we can do any kind of attacking we must have trained personnel, sufficient planes for observation, bombing and fighting, and an adequate reserve of machines and crews. Last but not least we must have a centrally-located base of operations, capable of being strongly fortified against bombing and possible shelling.

Just what the strength of such a base should be is a matter for the General Staff to decide carefully. However, if the government really intends to make the country safe by carrying out the program of its experts, it might bear in mind that half-measures are worse than useless. They only invite attack.

All political considerations must be forgotten if we are to get any real measure of benefit for the effort expended. Otherwise, we might just as well save our money and continue our policy of "In God we trust."

In the matter of a site for a naval and aviation base British Columbia is very fortunate. If you will glance at the map and locate Barkley Sound, with its network of islands and into which empties the Alberni Canal, you will be gazing at one of nature's strongholds. It is capable of being turned into a more impregnable fortress than Heligoland—at a fraction of the cost.

At almost every point of its twenty-odd miles, from Alberni to the Sound, the precipitous shoreline could be turned into subterranean hangars and barracks, bomb-proof and shell-proof. Any direct naval action against this base could be rendered abortive by the use of mines, shore torpedo tubes, submarines and heavy railway guns operating from near Bamfield.

Enemy's Approach

So much for our offensive. Now let us consider purely defensive measures.

An attempt by an enemy to reach its probable objective (a landing in force on the southern mainland) could be made with any prospect of success at two points only. It could approach by way of Juan de Fuca for an attack against Victoria, or via Johnstone Strait, at the southern end of Queen Charlotte Sound, in an operation

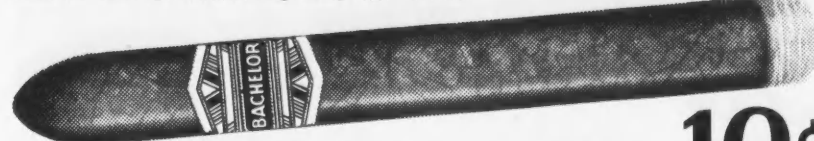
Our Artist at the C.N.E.



One last look to make sure no peculiarly conservative relations are about—all the time wondering if that same film is still in the second machine from the left!



BACHELOR CIGARS



100% Havana Filler 10¢

Have you tried the "Alkaline pause"?

Thousands of people who want to keep feeling fit, know the value of the "alkaline pause". After over-working or over-dining, they drink Vichy Celestins. This world-famous French Vichy helps them avoid the after-effects of systemic acidity. Try the "alkaline pause" yourself...it's smart!

CONSULT YOUR DOCTOR

VICHY CÉLESTINS

The World's Most Famous Natural Alkaline Water



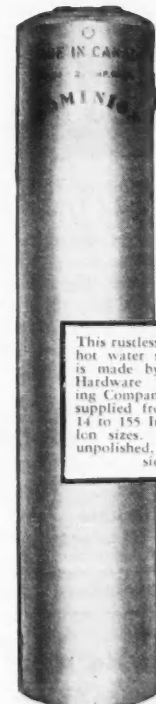
Be sure to ask for CÉLESTINS

Bottled at the Spring under Government Supervision

A safe, natural alkaliizer.



Now they're installing a tank of non-rust EVERDUR



EVERYBODY wants hot water and plenty of it. Nobody wants rusty water. In only one way can you have the satisfaction of hot water without the annoyance and expense of rust... and that is with a tank made of metal that cannot rust.

Everdur... meaning "ever durable"... is such a metal! Tanks made of this rustless Anaconda copper-alloy are lasting assurance against all rust troubles. For Everdur cannot rust. Yet it has the tensile strength and toughness of mild steel!

Each year more thrifty homeowners are selecting tanks of this superior metal. Your local dealer or plumbing contractor can tell you all about Everdur storage tanks. Or send us the coupon for full information.

NOTICE:—If you are taking advantage of the Home Improvement Plan to modernize your home, insist on durable materials. Metals that do not rust will give years of cost-free service.

ANACONDA AMERICAN BRASS LIMITED (Made-in-Canada Products)

Main Office and Mill: New Toronto, Ont. Montreal Office: Dominion Square Bldg.



Everdur TANK METAL
STRENGTHENED COPPER

This FREE Booklet tells about non-rust metals for the home. Mail the coupon for your copy.

Anaconda American Brass Limited, Dept. 35X, New Toronto, Ont.

Please send me your FREE booklet, "Copper, Brass and Bronze Throughout Your Home."

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ Prov. _____

Our All-Around SERVICE of Course Includes CASUALTY INSURANCE

Bring your casualty problems to us for study and expert handling. This unit of our All-Around Insurance Service is equipped and authorized to write practically all forms of Casualty business, including most types of bonds. Call on us at any time, we will welcome the opportunity to serve you.

GREAT AMERICAN INSURANCE CO. ROCHSTER UNDERWRITERS AGENCY AMERICAN ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.

Great American
and Associated
BROKERAGE COMPANIES
New York

GREAT AMERICAN INSURANCE CO. COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: 463 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL
ADAM LEBLANC, Manager
TORONTO
Branch Office
WINNIPEG
A. H. HARVEY, Assistant Manager
VANCOUVER



As the bees buzz busily from bloom to bloom, they carry the pollen which makes the seeds fertile. But tobacco flowers have no need for bees; they do their own pollination. Which is fortunate for the Burbanks of tobacco culture, for they can tie a flowering head in a bag without condemning it to perpetual spinsterhood and so found a blue-blooded tobacco family without fear that a busy bee will mix the breed.

Since Columbus discovered the tobacco plant, hundreds of varieties have been developed, each with leaves having their own particular qualities of size, texture, flavour and fragrance. Turkish leaves, for instance, will lie in a baby's hand while a leaf of Burley would almost cover the baby.

Soil and climate do curious things to tobacco which is one of the world's most finicky plants. From the seed, which is the smallest sold commercially, to the cigarette—in growing, harvesting and curing—tobacco must be handled as delicately as a royal infant. Your favourite Imperial brand never varies in fragrance and flavour. This is because the Company constantly keeps an adequate stock of many varieties maturing for years in storage ready for blending by experts who have spent years in mastering the art.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

Addressograph

TRADE MARK

THE CHOICE OF 472 PROPERTY TAX OFFICES

IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

SAVES YOU TIME AND MONEY

Copying names, descriptions, amounts or other information on lists, bills, reports, and similar forms and communications is not confined to tax offices alone. Record copying is necessary in any business—in your business.

When these records are copied one character at a time, misspelling, illegibility, and omissions are constant hazards—cause serious losses of time, money and good will.

But Addressograph furnishes you positive protection against these losses! The complete record on the Addressograph typing unit is written with one motion—through a ribbon, with or without carbon copies. No chance for error in copying. The work is completely

legible—ends confusion. Time and money are saved. Good work is maintained.

Investigate today! Take advantage of the wide experience of your Addressograph representative. He will be glad to give you the benefit of his knowledge of the most efficient methods for handling any of the office jobs listed in the panel below. If you prefer, write to us today at Head Office.

ADDRESSOGRAPH-MULTIGRAPH OF CANADA LIMITED

Head Office and Factory: TORONTO
SALES AND SERVICE AGENCIES:

Toronto Montreal Hamilton Halifax
Winnipeg Vancouver Ottawa Quebec

Visit the Addressograph-Multigraph Exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition,
General Exhibits Building.

Every Progressive Business and Organization
can profit by Addressograph speed, accuracy and legibility in handling:

Advertising
Collections
Customer lists
Delinquent accounts
Employee records
Installment accounts
Inventory lists
Invoicing

Manufacturing records
Membership lists
Order writing
Payroll
Prospect lists
Publication lists
Sales promotion
Shipping forms
Stockholder lists

—and in GOVERNMENT
Assessment records
Licenses
Motor vehicle registration
Payroll
Relief
Tax collection
Public service bills
Voters' lists

ADDRESSOGRAPH SALES AGENCIES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES



AGE DOESN'T DULL THE SPIRIT of Jack Tar as Britain mobilizes its reserve fleet for inspection by the King and for extensive manoeuvres. Here are Alfred Young, aged 53, who has had 26 years of service with the fleet, and E. Cusack who only in March of this year completed 25 years. Refreshment was the first order of the day on rejoining.

THE LONDON LETTER

The Study of Caves Suddenly Becomes Popular

London, August 14

BY P.O'D.

LONDON did its best last Thursday night to go all black for about four hours. The street-lights were extinguished, or so heavily hooded and shaded as to shed no more than a sort of ghostly twilight. What cars were about—and there seemed to be quite a few—showed only their side-lights. Windows were dark, except here and there for a tiny gleam through some chink in the blinds and curtains. Pedestrians went along with torch-lights. In the telephone kiosks people obliged to make a late call burned their fingers with matches, while they tried to hunt up numbers in the huge directories.

Seen from below the black-out was a very impressive performance. Never before had London been so dark and so quiet. It gave to familiar streets an eerie and rather sinister quality. Just walking about became a sort of adventure. You had the feeling that all kinds of exciting things might happen to you. But, of course, they didn't. No one even called me "Dearie!" It was a little disappointing.

Seen from above, however—so far as one can judge from the reports of observers in aeroplanes or on the tops of the higher buildings—the effect of dense and bewildering blackness was not nearly so complete. Apparently it is quite astonishing how far one little light can throw its beams, like a naughty deed in a virtuous world—as Shakespeare didn't say.

Even the side-lights of cars, it seems, are quite enough to give the line of streets to a watchful airman who knows the lay-out of the town. And there is always the great problem of the river with its innumerable reflections. The light itself may be shaded as carefully as you can, but there is no disguising the long streak of illumination it throws on the water.

Under actual war-conditions the black-out would certainly be much more effective. But even so there seems to be good reason to doubt the possibility of making London really invisible from the air. There would still remain that immense dark patch, with the river winding through the middle of it. A raiding airman could hardly miss it. But he might be forced to drop his bombs more or less at random. That is perhaps the best that can be hoped for—from a mere black-out, at any rate.

The Speleologists

Whether or not all this talk of war and bombs and death dropping from the skies has given a new impetus to the study of caves, the fact remains that the British Speleological Association has aroused a lot more public interest by its latest annual meeting, which was held last week, than by any other in its history. Indeed I doubt whether the public previously had any idea that there was such an association in existence. But what can you expect with such a horribly erudite name?

Film-fans may think of caverns as large, rough fellows with hearts of gold, rather like Clark Gable. Speleologists are not at all like that. Mostly they are elderly and learned persons with a passion for poking about under the earth in search of palaeological art and remains. Their other passion is for reading highly technical papers about what they discover, and then engaging in politely furious debate with rival speleologists who hold different views.

Speleology may not be everyone's idea of an exciting hobby, but there is an undoubted thrill about caves—even for those of us who wouldn't know a Stone Age carving from something done by Little Albert on the drawing-room wall. Perhaps it is a

hang-over from some of our caveman ancestors.

There is also just now the depressing reflection that, if the newest and biggest Armageddon occurs, we may have to do a bit of cave-dwelling ourselves. Caves may be deep and dark and rather damp, but they ought at least to be safe. Which is a lot more than can be said for houses, if the Nordics really break loose.

So let us not despise our poor cave-man progenitors, and think too complacently of the distance we have traveled since their day. Civilization began in the caves, or so the speleologists assure us—and there seems to be a possibility that it may have to go back to them. Such at least is the view of Mr. H. G. Wells, who has recently been making our flesh creep about the future of the race.

But I don't think we need take his warnings very seriously to heart. People may once again have to scutter to the caves for shelter, but nothing is going to keep them there. There are clocks that not all the fury of all the dictators in history have ever been able to turn back. Time does march on.

These Libel Laws

Mention of time is a reminder that the American news magazine of that name has just been banned by the Federation of London Newspapers. The occasion was the appearance in "Time" of an article on the Countess Ciano—you know, Mussolini's reputedly favorite daughter, and the wife of the dashing young gentleman who conducts the foreign affairs of Italy. It was thought that the article might be libelous, or at any rate might give rise to a libel action, and the Federation believes in playing safe—the English libel laws being what they are.

Mr. Henry Luce, the astute and extremely enterprising proprietor of "Time," has in an interview expressed surprise that "Great Britain should take dictation from Italy in such a matter." But that, of course, is simple nonsense. Great Britain has nothing whatever to do with it. Neither has Italy. It is a mere matter of business precaution.

One of the more menacing features of the libel laws of this country—one of the inequities, I had almost said—is that in the case of an action for libel, not only the author and publisher and editor are open to prosecution, but the printer and the distributor as well.

It seems grossly unfair that the mere newsagent should be made responsible for the contents of the magazines he sells. How can he be expected to be even acquainted with them? But the fact remains that, whether acquainted or not, he can be made to pay damages. What's more, he very often is. Hence the ban.

No Crown or Chair

This year's Eisteddfod, which is being held at Denbigh, has proven a great disappointment. The attendance has been as large and enthusiastic as ever, including the usual contingent of Welshmen from overseas. The speeches have been as eloquent—is not Lloyd George himself the President? The Welsh language has flowed in the usual torrents. So also has the music from bands and choirs and soloists. It is the poets who have let the great bardic festival down.

For the first time in history—and the history of the Eisteddfods goes back to the 12th century—both the Crown and the Chair have been withheld. It is 43 years since the Crown

has failed to find a wearer, and 11 years since the Chair has gone unoccupied. But this is the very first time that neither of these, the chief literary awards of the assembly, has found a claimant judged worthy of it. Aias, alas for the poets of Wales! I would say it in Welsh if I could. It would probably sound much more heart-breaking that way.

In the case of the Chair, which is awarded for a metrical, alliterative ode, the reason given by the adjudicators was the simple and devastating one that none of the entries was good enough. The subject set the poets was "At Break of Day"—the sort of subject you might expect to stir the poetic heart to its inmost fibres. But the bards, it seems, either had nothing to say that was worth saying, or said it in such a way as to be nearly unintelligible. Obscurity may be a poetic virtue in some countries, so far as my reading of modern verse goes, but apparently it isn't down in Wales.

The reason for withholding the Crown was ethical rather than poetical. The subject given was the somewhat topical one of "World Convulsions"—showing that the poets of Wales are expected to read the newspapers. Not a very lyrical theme, you might think, but apparently it did produce one poem in which, according to the judges, "the poet has woven the enchantment that is the hall-mark of true artistic effort."

But, alas again, it proved to be a glorification of suicide, which seemed to be the poet's personal solution for the troubles of the world—just climb into a high tower above it all, the only way into which is death. And Wales doesn't hold with suicide any more than it does with unintelligibility, which is really another kind of suicide—verbal suicide.

So no Crown and no Chair! Poets are certainly having a hard time of it, even in the land of bards and druids. Either they have nothing to say, or they say it in the wrong way, or they say the wrong thing. But I still think they ought to have given the suicidist the Crown. It seems very unlikely that any considerable number of his hearers would have rushed out to slay themselves. It is even less likely that the poet himself would do it. These fellows who write hymns to suicide usually live to eighty-odd—and end up as church-wardens.

TRAVELERS

Recent visitors at the Georgian Bay Country Club include: Mr. and Mrs. David K. Drury, Mrs. William Southam, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Holton and their family, Miss "Penny" Coyne, Miss Sue Young, all of Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Leitch, Miss Jane Leitch, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lennard, General Alexander, Colonel MacRae, all of Toronto; Miss Diana Washbon, Miss Elizabeth Washbon, of Jacksonville, Fla.

Among recent guests at Beaumaris Hotel, Lake Muskoka, Ont., were Mr. and Mrs. Marshal Stearns Jr., Mr. George Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Buscombe, Mrs. George Milne, of Toronto; Major and Mrs. F. P. Vokes, of Kingston, Ont.; Mrs. W. F. Wyatt, London, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Anderson, Oshawa, Ont., and many others.

Mrs. B. H. Boucher of London, Ont., who has been visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. K. Drury, at Ste. Petronille, Island of Orleans, Que., is now the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, at their camp near Murray Bay.

Mrs. William Coristine and her daughter, Miss Florence Coristine have left Ottawa for St. Patrick, to spend the remainder of the summer.

Safety for
the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 2, 1939

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

Trade and Exchanges Due for Revision

BY WILLIAM WESTON

Even though public sentiment held firm, recent events have done some damage which will not be repaired at once. The decline in sterling exchange—which is a forewarning of the greater decline that a war would bring—affects three-quarters of the world's trade.

And the world's trade already feels the loss of Austria and Czechoslovakia, and the threat of the loss of other markets and sources of supply in eastern Europe through the Russo-German pact.

WAR or no war, we are faced with some new disturbances in trade and foreign exchange, not because a war scare is any longer a potent influence on sentiment, but rather because of some specific steps taken on this occasion.

The British pound was unpegged and fell sharply, while the Canadian dollar followed to a moderate discount in New York. International bonds were severed and new ones were formed, Germany swinging over to Russia and alienating Japan, Japan in turn ceased its baiting of Britain, while Italy remained coldly aloof to the Russo-German proposition of redividing Poland, and Spain, the newest offshoot of axis diplomacy, turned positively hostile to anything with which Russia was associated.

The smaller nations of Europe have experienced increased pressure from the great powers, but have tried hard to preserve their neutrality.

Big Changes Ahead?

These are mere inklings of the big changes that a real war would bring. But even if the current crisis should be safely overcome, they will have their influence on business and finance for some time to come. They reveal, in respect to public finances and exchange rates, the strain on the resources of Great Britain and her allies.

And in respect to trade, they point to a prolongation of the series of adjustments which was started by the absorption of Austria and Czechoslovakia.

So much of the world's trade is controlled by the sterling-dollar ratio that any change in it is important. When the pound dropped by eighteen cents on Friday of last week, to the lowest level in six years, important adjustments in relative prices of commodities and securities had to follow.

The pound began to slip about a year ago, but was held at a discount of about twenty cents until this latest break, which reduced it to about \$4.50, or a discount of 36 cents. This depresses prices of commodities and securities in New York, or raises them in London; the latter tendency was obvious in the sensitive metals. London quotations for which rose by about two per cent, or nearly the full extent of the depreciation in exchange.

The Canadian dollar, in line with its past record, suffered a little in sympathy with the pound, though still clinging more closely to the United States dollar.

Further Decline

Should a war develop, or the need for armament become still more urgent, it is expected that the pound would drop further, so as to assist British exports, but at the same time to retain a fairly good purchasing power.

In the last war, Britain had a great surplus of foreign and colonial securities and credits, which were utilized to finance its wartime purchases, and in addition it was able to borrow in the United States. Now its creditor position as against the world is somewhat impaired, and through the unhappy failure to meet its war debt to the United States it could not borrow there excepting through the agency of the United States government as an active financial ally.

It is therefore necessary for Britain to maintain its export sales, and demand that its own people sacrifice some of their customary imports in favor of war materials. With its buying power mainly limited to what it can export, Britain has given more and more right of way to these materials, in proportion as the need increases.

As the pressure on sterling increases, the Canadian dollar rises in terms of sterling, but still declines in New York. A discount of five or ten per cent on Canadian money across the line would be nothing new in the experience of Canadians, for we had even higher discounts during the last war, and also during the financial difficulties of 1931 and 1933. Such discounts discourage imports from the United States, bringing to bear on our Canadian business part of the influence which the Britisher feels.

At the same time, with sterling at a

discount in Canada, we are encouraged to buy British goods, and handicapped in trying to sell in the British market. These influences remain in force until such time as they are offset by adjustments in commodity prices and living costs, which process takes a considerable time.

We would probably find it hard to profit by the exigencies of Britain, and would rather be obliged to take less for the food that we sent her, in order that we could send her some munitions instead.

Control of Exchange

The threats of war have been so insistent over the past year that preparedness undoubtedly includes financial as well as military measures. We would therefore experience an immediate control of exchange rates as well as of many phases of business. Some of the more violent fluctuations of the last war might thereby be avoided.

But we could not in any degree escape the pressure of war costs, which would have to be sustained out of our imports, production and living standards, because the method of charging it all to capital account would not again be feasible. And of course there could be no guarantee against the failure of some phase of control, and of resulting extremes.

The sterling-dollar ratio is of dominating importance in world trade not merely because of the heavy commerce which moves directly between the two countries, but also because of the large number of nations which like to keep their currencies keyed to either one or the other. That is especially true since the French undertook to maintain a stable relation of their franc to the pound and the dollar.

THE BUSINESS FRONT

War Now or Later?

BY P. M. RICHARDS

If war does not materialize now (at the beginning of this week, when this was written, the writer's guess was that it would not), world relief over the fact will be tempered by consideration of the means by which it is averted. If Hitler backs down, well and good; that might mean a lasting peace; but if peace is preserved by concessions to Hitler that must encourage him to undertake further aggressions later, it is not so good. If the democracies have to fight Hitler, they might as well do it now, before he and Germany become too strong to check.

It is all very well to talk about steeling ourselves against Germany's "war of nerves," but we all know that it is taking toll of us. The political uncertainty under which we have lived since March 1938 has certainly played no small part in preventing the vigorous business recovery we have looked for so long. Not only are big and little undertakings everywhere postponed, but we have to devote a large part of our production to otherwise useless implements of war. Retrenchment in government spending, so urgently needed, is made impossible, and we pile up debts that threaten to destroy us economically.

As things are, we are being driven relentlessly toward two major adversities, inflation and totalitarianism. We have to accept the encroachments of totalitarianism on our own social economy because we recognize that only by so doing shall we fit ourselves to resist aggression by the countries which have previously adopted it. But totalitarianism is easier to take on than it is to throw off. Unless we do something about it soon, we are going to be saddled with it for a long time to come.

It Works, For a While

The insidious thing about totalitarianism is that it works—at first. Government control of all the means of production and distribution puts an end to a great deal of waste and duplication of effort, and at the beginning the only important evil apparent is the loss of individual freedom of action. Because a fundamental item in any system of general state control is the provision of subsistence for all, the system is favored not only by the shiftless but by all those who live in fear regarding their own individual future security. And the latter are numerous in a time of economic depression.

It is only later on, when the new system has



OUT OF THE FRYING PAN . . . ?

Of the world's total trade which now aggregates in the neighborhood of forty billion dollars, about half is represented by the figures of Great Britain, the United States, and British colonies, and other countries which have either sterling or dollar currencies. Then there are the Scandinavian nations, the Argentine and others which follow the pound because of their vital trade relations with Great Britain.

When France and its colonies, Belgium, and other closely associated countries, are added, the total brought within this sphere of influence is at least three-fourths of the world total. The remainder consist chiefly of Germany, Italy, Japan, China, and Poland.

Raw Materials

The principal kind of world trade is the exchange of raw materials from the younger countries for the manufactures of the older industrialized nations. That largely accounts for the vast trade within the British

Empire itself, for much of the business of the United States with South America, and for the commerce of Germany with countries throughout the world.

But there is also a heavy exchange of materials or specialized manufactures between the industrial nations themselves, French silks going to the United States, German scientific apparatus going to Great Britain, and Canadian nickel going to every important country in the world.

Again, there is always a flow of complementary products between the tropical and the colder zones, our hard wheat helping us to buy Florida grapefruit, while the wool of Australia buys olives from Italy and Spain.

The disappearance of any important country from the circle of traders causes commercial wounds which are not at once healed. Before the days of the Soviets, Russia was a great exporter of grains and oil, in exchange for manufactured goods, but in its effort to raise the standard of

(Continued on Page 9)

Toward a More Stable Price Level

BY GEORGE GATHERCOLE

Monetary policy is definitely to the fore in Canadian political and economic discussions. The colossal inflation, and the disaster of that event in Germany and Russia after the Great War have shown us what to avoid in that direction. On the other hand, the deflation which attended the 1930-35 depression created disturbances of serious proportions.

Nobody can regard these phenomena with serene equanimity. They are abnormal; and in the effort to attain a greater measure of stability, the first step is surely to understand the nature of these complex processes.

THE last several years have been a period of violent paradoxes. There has appeared to be glut of wheat, eggs, bacon, cotton, cloth and numerous other commodities, although many have starved and gone in tatters. Similarly there has appeared to be a glut of workers, although millions have been reduced to a state of abject poverty and distress.

On one hand, there seems to have been an insufficiency of effective purchasing power to enable producers to sell their products advantageously and on the other hand, a large group has been short of goods and at the same time short of work which would produce the goods. This picture of a world economically out of adjustment has been called metaphorically, "poverty amidst plenty."

If these dislocations were small, they would give rise to no alarm. But when one-fifth or more of the total number of employable men and women want work and wages, but through no fault of their own are forced into idleness, it involves a combination of evils and forces which cannot be regarded with equanimity.

Monetary Policy

Prominent in the public mind in this connection is the question of monetary policy; and doubtless rightly so. For money is in many ways the most important commodity in economic life.

By itself the medium of exchange cannot add to the real resources or the standard of living of a community. But the mismanagement of the monetary system can force into unemployment a considerable proportion of the productive resources of the economy and create disturbances so severe as to threaten the security of the prevailing capitalistic system.

No certified economist believes that trade depressions can be entirely eliminated by a wise administration of the monetary system alone. But many agree that this is at the heart of the problem; and if it is supported by a vigorous government tax-expenditure policy, much may be accomplished in mitigating wide swings in economic activity. To this end it is becoming increasingly fashionable to propose the stabilization of the general price-level.

The Gold Standard

Before the Great War and between 1925 and 1931-6, most countries were on some variant of the gold standard. This implied currencies convertible into gold, and fixed exchange parities. That is to say, every dollar exchanged for other currencies at a fixed ratio which could not vary by more than the cost of shipping gold abroad.

Thus if Canada had an "adverse" balance on its Balance of International Payments, so that more dollars, or claims on dollars, were offered for sale than were required, the volume of foreign currency held by Canadian banks abroad would be reduced, and if the situation persisted, it would become profitable to export gold.

As David Ricardo argued over 125 years ago, gold was only exported because there was an excess issue of currency and it would not be sent abroad if there were another commodity that could be exported more profitably. Hence the orthodox method of dealing with a drain of gold was to raise the bank rate, contract the volume of bank credit, and by reducing money incomes and cutting costs make it profitable to export other commodities. By parity of reasoning the flow of gold operated to make incomes and internal prices higher in the receiving country and in this manner brought about the necessary adjustments.

Stable Exchange Rates

The gold standard possessed merit, particularly during the nineteenth century, since it was largely automatic and served to promote international trade and foreign lending. But one will readily perceive that it sacrificed stability of internal prices for stability of exchange rates and when these were not in harmony a serious strain was likely to develop.

An example of this is to be found in Great Britain's return to gold in 1925 at the old parity. As subsequent

events proved the pound had been overvalued and Great Britain tended to have an "adverse" balance on income account and a drain of gold. In the absence of a rapid expansion of production relative to other countries (which would have lowered internal prices) the appropriate adjustment was for the banking authorities to reduce total income and costs by raising the bank rate and contracting the volume of bank credit.

But wage costs tended to remain rigid owing to the resistance of Trade Unions. In addition the Central Bank was reluctant to take the necessary steps to reduce the total money income in view of the abnormal state of unemployment. Thus confronted with rigid wage and other costs and falling world prices, British exporters found it exceedingly difficult to compete with other countries in foreign markets.

The result was the abandonment of the gold standard in September, 1931.

Today emphasis has shifted from a fixed-exchange policy to one which permits regulation of the internal price level under conditions of a free exchange rate. Whereas, under the gold standard the continuance of a debit balance was reflected in an export of gold, under a managed currency system and a stable internal price-level, it manifests itself in a depreciation of the exchange value of the currency. Goods in the depreciated currency country thus become more attractive to foreigners and exports are stimulated, while imports are curtailed. In this manner the adjustment is brought about.

A Stable Price Level

The case for stabilizing the internal price level rests on both moral and economic grounds.

Deflation or inflation—terms that I shall use here to mean a contraction or expansion of bank money causing a fall or rise in the general price level—has a profound effect upon the output of industry and upon the distribution of wealth and income.

Inflation, when not accompanied by a corresponding expansion of production, gives producers an additional margin of profit because in a rising market selling prices rise relative to costs. This creates an inducement for new investment, expansion of capital equipment and an increase in employment. But if overstimulated, the process may prove to be the progenitor of depression.

Apart from that, stabilization of prices at a relatively higher level reduces the real return from fixed-interest-bearing investments. In Germany after the Great War the volume of currency reached the amazing total of 74,954,803,000,000,000 marks. In November, 1923, the United States dollar was quoted in Cologne at 11,700 billion marks while the cost of a newspaper reached the almost inconceivable figure of 200 billion marks. As a result all internal long term credits payable in currency and bearing a fixed return became virtually worthless.

But while the inflation ruined one section of German society, it enriched another. Such names as Stinnes, Thyssen, Klockner, Stumm, Herzfeld are conspicuous in a group which secured large "windfall profits" and accumulated vast personal fortunes.

Effects of Deflation

The spirit of speculation, however, was not confined to any one set of people. Even the working classes and others with small incomes turned to the Bourse in order to augment their incomes which were continually being reduced by depreciation of the currency.

On the other hand, deflation (that leads to a fall in selling prices relative to costs) retards investment and output and creates unemployment. At the same time it increases the real income from contracts to receive fixed sums of money at future dates and therefore increases the burden of the debtor classes.

A marked feature of the capitalistic type of production has been the immense accumulation of debt, both public and private. Much of this debt has been accumulated upon the as-

(Continued on Page 9)



ALLEN, MILES & FOX
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ELLIOTT ALLEN, F. C. A.
LICENSED TRUSTEE

COMMERCE & TRANSPORTATION
BUILDING
159 BAY STREET
TORONTO, CANADA

Marlin
HIGH-SPEED
RAZOR BLADES
12 FOR 25¢

GUARANTEED BY THE MAKERS
OF FAMOUS MARLIN GUNS

CITIES RISE



on Savings

Savings of thrifty people like you and your neighbor built the city in which you live... its homes, its factories, its great buildings. Since 1855, the Canada Permanent has been helping people to save, and has been providing the funds which make construction possible. Firm faith in Canada, coupled with sound judgment, still governs the policy of the Canada Permanent. It is ready to serve YOU.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
ASSETS EXCEED \$69,000,000

A WILL may be legal and yet not a good one



A Will may be a perfectly sound and legal document, but still be unwise in its provisions for the protection of your beneficiaries. Our Estates Officers can give helpful advice as to the terms of such a document. Your Solicitor will draw the instrument. You can then rest assured that you have made a wise and secure provision for the best Administration of your Estate.

CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY
34 KING ST. WEST - TORONTO
172 ST. JAMES ST. WEST - MONTREAL

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY

Established A.D. 1887

BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor
S. McARDY, Advertising Manager

Subscriptions in points in Canada and Newfoundland \$3.00 per annum.
Great Britain, British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, United States and United States Possessions, \$5.00 per annum.
All other countries \$6.00 per annum.
Single Copies 10 cts.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS
Advertising contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office, or by any representative of "Saturday Night," subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff - to cancel same at any time after acceptance - and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them as unreliable and undesirable.

No contribution will be returned unless accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope. "Saturday Night" does not hold itself responsible for the loss or non-return of unsolicited contributions.

Printed and Published in Canada
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
CORNER OF RICHMOND AND SHEPPARD
STREETS, TORONTO 2, CANADA

MONTREAL: New Birk's Bldg., 512, 101 Park Ave.
NEW YORK: Room 512, 101 Park Ave.
E. K. Milling - Business Manager
C. T. Croucher - Assistant Business Manager
J. F. Fay - Circulation Manager

Vol. 54, No. 44 Whole No. 2424

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

HIRAM WALKER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I want some advice on an investment I am thinking of and I know of no better place to go than to your financial columns. What do you think of Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts common as a buy right now? What is the outlook for the year which ended August 31? Thanks for this and all the valuable help you have given me in the past.

—H. W. W., Renfrew, Ont.

Since the longer range prospects are that the \$4 dividend will be covered, I would say that the common stock of Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts is an attractive buy for income.

During the first 9 months of the fiscal year which ended August 31, earnings showed a decline, due to lower sales volume, reduced prices, larger interest and depreciation charges, and sizable financing expenses. Earnings for the full year are estimated at between \$6 and \$7 per common share, against the \$8.04 earned in the last fiscal period.

SPLIT LAKE, HUTCHISON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you kindly advise me the number of shares subscribed in the Split Lake and Hutchison Gold Mines, Ontario? The authorized capitalization, I understand, is 4,000,000 and 3,000,000 shares respectively.

—K. S. Q., Winnipeg, Man.

Capitalization of Split Lake Gold Mines is 4,000,000 shares all of which are issued. Early in 1936 Smelter Gold Mines, which held 2,669,995 of the shares, was authorized by shareholders to make any part of this stock available for future financing by Split Lake and in October, 1938, 1,232,850 shares were still held for that purpose.

Hutchison Lake Gold Mines is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares and last March 2,464,355 were issued. If the deal recently negotiated with Howey and Coniagas is carried beyond the first cash commitment a new company will be formed with control being held by the new interests.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION

Editor, Gold & Dross:

From time to time I have read your comments on Brazilian Traction and as a shareholder have appreciated the information and advice which you have doled out on this company. Right now I would like to know how Brazilian Traction is doing.

—W. R. G., Toronto, Ont.

For the month of July, Brazilian Traction, Light & Power reported a decrease in gross and net earnings which is more than accounted for by a decline in exchange rates. July gross was \$3,024,381—a drop of \$245,501 as compared with gross of \$3,269,882 reported in July, 1938, while net earnings before depreciation and amortization were \$1,600,085. Net in July, 1938, was \$1,761,218.

Gross and net earnings for the first 7 months of 1939 are still better than results in the same period of 1938. Gross is up \$621,154 at \$22,364,161 and net is up \$105,706 at \$11,632,351.

WESTERN GRAIN

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would very much like to get your reactions to Western Grain Company's 6 per cent first mortgage bonds, due 1949. What do you think of them at the present market?

—D. B. K., South Edmonton, Alta.

I think that Western Grain Company's 6 per cent first mortgage bonds, quoted currently at 35 asked, 32 bid, are decidedly speculative. In common with all grain companies Western Grain has suffered from the poor crop conditions which prevailed prior to 1938. And while I understand that in the fiscal year ended July 31, 1939, it enjoyed a much larger volume of business resulting from the



MAJOR J. E. HAHN, president of John Inglis Co., Ltd., who has extended plans for his company by effecting arrangements with three important American companies to manufacture their more popular lines in Canada. These companies are the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp. of Buffalo, N.Y., the Lake Erie Engineering Corp. of Buffalo, N.Y., and the Erie City Iron Works of Erie City, Pa.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

sharp increase in the western wheat crop and also from the acceleration in the movement through the country elevators from the producer to the terminals. I think it will be some time yet before Western Grain will be on a sound operating basis.

Since 1933 Western Grain has shown successive deficits. As a result, bond interest has not been paid for the last 2 years and a Bondholders' Protective Committee has been formed. In the year ended July 31, 1938, a deficit of \$441,847 was shown, as compared with deficits of \$244,394, \$34,700, and \$60,805 in 1937, 1936, and 1935, respectively.

SENATOR-ROUYN

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Senator-Rouyn has been recommended to me as a highly promising operation adjoining Noranda Mines. Before making an investment I would be glad to have your opinion. Has the property anything outside of location?

—G. M. B., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Naturally considerable interest is attracted to Senator-Rouyn Limited, by reason of its proximity to Noranda Mines. An orebody 416 feet long, assaying \$12.60 across an average width of 11.5 feet has been outlined by diamond drilling. The ore indicated in this one lens is estimated at 188,000 tons, grading \$9.60 in gold, between the 100 and 500-foot levels. Two deep holes to depths of 750 and 760 feet, showed sections of 10 and six feet, grading \$3.36 and \$4.66, respectively.

Underground development has commenced following sinking of a three-compartment shaft to 530 feet and establishment of three levels. Cross-cuts are being driven on the two lower horizons at 375 and 500 feet and the main zone should be reached on the bottom floor early in September.

The company's holdings comprise seven claims in a block adjoining Noranda Mines on the south. At last report there was about \$40,000 cash on hand, and 2,502,857 shares issued out of an authorized capitalization of 3,000,000 shares. The unissued balance is under option and the company is assured of \$15,000 for a further minimum period of four months.

DEVON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Early in the year there was talk of immediate erection of a mill on the Devon Gold Mines' property and the mine was supposedly being prepared for production. I have some of this stock and would thank you to give me any information available as to the present situation.

—L. D. J., Montreal, Que.

Directors of Devon Gold Mines announced early this year they were considering the immediate erection of a mill and that the mine was being prepared for production. Financing difficulties have apparently delayed plans, but it was recently officially reported the company had arranged for

(Continued on Next Page)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

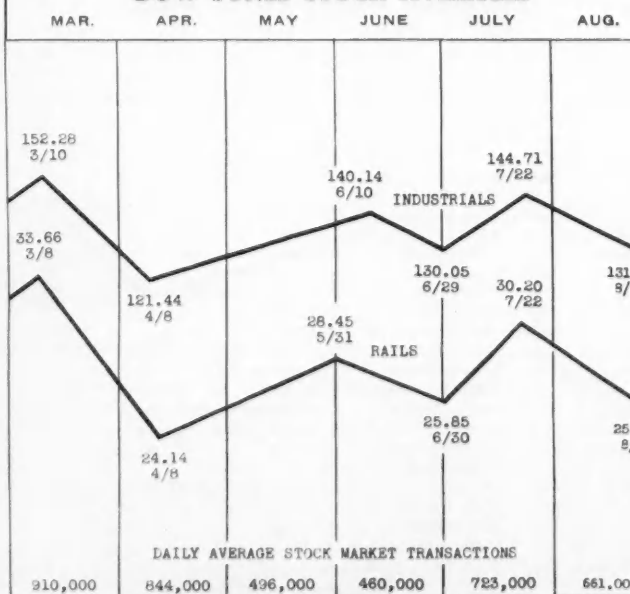
The Market's Long-Term or Year-to-Year Trend, under Dow's Theory, continues upward. The Short-Term or Month-to-Month Trend, subject to occasional tertiary interruptions such as is being currently witnessed, has been upward since April 8. See price discussion below.

THE PRICE MOVEMENT. Stocks continue under the influence of foreign developments, moving backward or forward as rumors of war or peace are emphasized by hour to hour developments from the chancelleries of Europe. This fourth crisis of the past twelve months has the appearance of being the most acute of the series but, from a market standpoint, has an offsetting element of strength that was not present during the severe crisis of last September that ended with Munich. This is the knowledge, as a result of the Munich experience, that Europe can come apparently to the very brink of an armed clash, and can then effect an eleventh hour reconciliation. Thus, pending actual word that guns have started firing, faith that war will be averted, whether well-founded or not, has lent a measure of support to prices.

In terms of closing prices the Munich crisis (September) carried the Dow-Jones industrial average downward by around 16 points and encountered support and turnabout at 129.91. During the Czecho-Slovakian crisis (April) the industrial average registered a 21-point drop and met support and turnabout at 121.44. During the first Danzig crisis (June) the average dropped by 10 points and was reversed at 130.05. In the first and third instances, in each of which cases the average held at around 130, domestic business was advancing; in the second instance, when the average met support at around 120, business was declining. The above points of support would suggest that, short of war, the 120/130 area on the industrial average should represent a rather strong area of resistance and, in view of the fact that domestic business is now advancing, would also lend some hope that support should be at the upper limits of the area. At its low point of last week the industrial average closed at 131.33, down 13 points from the July 22 peak.

Should war develop out of the current crisis, the market will be faced by an altered economic picture and must then take its cue from any number of decisions yet to be made such as what will be the nature of the U.S. government's position on neutrality and how will the warring foreign governments act with respect to liquidation of American securities. Fortunately, the U.S. credit position is such as to buttress the shock of war, and probabilities would seem to favor a material upturn in industrial activity, once the brief period of readjustment to war has been effected. Any change for the better in the foreign picture at this juncture, however, out of which prospects for peace, even though temporary, were present, would probably witness an enthusiastic response both by business and the market.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



G. BLAIR GORDON, managing director of Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., who has been elected president of the company, succeeding his father, the late Sir Charles B. Gordon.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

Complete Financial Service on

GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATION SECURITIES

Inquiries Invited

A. E. AMES & CO.

LIMITED
Business Established 1889
TORONTO

Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Victoria New York London, Eng.

CANADIAN SECURITIES

Dominion and Provincial
Government Bonds
Municipal Bonds
Public Utility
and
Industrial Financing

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

WINNIPEG VANCOUVER MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED 1901
15 KING STREET WEST
TORONTO
NEW YORK LONDON, ENGLAND

Inquiries invited regarding Canadian Industrial and Mining Investments. We specialize in the Dividend Paying Gold Mines and in new gold mining properties under present active and encouraging development.

A. E. OSLER & COMPANY

Established 1886 Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
Osler Bldg., 11 Jordan St. Phone ADELAIDE 2431

Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth & Nash

TORONTO MONTREAL HAMILTON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Chartered Accountants

E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS

Authorized Trustees and Receivers.

15 Wellington Street West

TORONTO

bank with

BARCLAYS



THE BARCLAYS GROUP OF BANKS, one of the largest banking organizations in the world, maintains offices in Great Britain, France, Italy, The Union of South Africa, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, South West Africa, Mauritius, British West Africa, British West Indies, British Guiana, Egypt, Sudan, Palestine, Malta, Gibraltar, Cyprus, New York (Agency), Hamburg.

CANADIAN UNIT

BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA)

MONTREAL

TORONTO

214 ST. JAMES STREET

60 KING STREET WEST

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS CONDUCTED

THE AMERICAN OUTLOOK

Investment Letters, Inc., is an established weekly economic service analyzing and forecasting the American securities and trade outlook for a select list of American subscribers. Because of the important effect of price and business trends in the United States on world economic activity these reports should prove of distinct value to Canadian investors and industrialists. We invite such subscriptions, and without obligation to the inquirer, shall be glad to forward our latest Letter, discussing the current American stock market and business outlook, as well as individual securities, so that some first-hand knowledge of the character and nature of our work can be placed before the inquirer.

INVESTMENT LETTERS, INC.

Directed by Charles J. Collins

700 UNION GUARDIAN BLDG.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 8)

the purchase of the assets of Parkhill Gold Mines, Michipicoten area, for a sum of \$25,000 and 100,000 shares of Devon stock, with payments spread over a year.

I understand the purchaser has the privilege of disposing of such assets as are not required, including the claims. The Parkhill mill operated at 100-ton capacity and the immediate objective at Devon is 75 tons daily. Production is not likely to commence until late this year, and it is estimated ore reserves, already developed, are sufficient to supply a 100-ton mill for two years. Grade is about \$11 to the ton.

Financial arrangements to take care of the commitment to Parkhill and to open several new levels to a depth of 1,200 feet, are stated to be underway.

GUNNAR

Editor, Gold & Dross:

As a regular reader of your Gold & Dross columns, I would like to have some information on the present status and outlook for Gunnar Gold Mines. I already have a small block of shares and am contemplating buying some more.

—A. P. K., Kamloops, B.C.

Gunnar Gold Mines in the first seven months of 1939 had a production of \$373,800, with a grade of \$12.54, as compared with recovery of \$365,247 and grade of \$12.21 in the same period last year. The company has met with quite encouraging results on the levels from 750 to 1,000 feet which has resulted in plans to carry workings to a depth of 1,750 feet and the opening of four new levels.

Ore developments at depth have warranted the further depth extension and a new headframe and hoisting engine capable of carrying mine workings to a depth of 3,000 feet has been authorized. It is hoped by October to have four new levels ready for exploration, which will really make a total of six horizons, as no great amount of work has been done on the 1,125 and 1,250-foot levels.

The outlook for Gunnar appears interesting and the company is steadily building up a treasury position, net current assets now being close to \$400,000. The mill which is treating 140 tons daily for a recovery of about \$54,000 monthly is likely to be kept at this figure for the time being.

DOM. ENGINEERING

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would be very interested to have a report on the progress that Dominion Engineering Works is making in the current year. What connection has this company with Dominion Bridge?

—D. S. F., Regina, Sask.

I think that it is still too early in the fiscal year to estimate earnings for Dominion Engineering Works, Limited.



GEORGE B. FOSTER, K.C., of Montreal, who has been elected a director of the Montreal Trust Company.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

ited. I understand that from an operating viewpoint the company is doing reasonably well on a run of general business derived from corporations, municipalities, mines, etc., but that not much in the way of big contracts has been forthcoming. In the last regard, I understand that its share of the equipment for the Shawinigan-Brown Corporation power development at La Pique and for the power development at the Noranda site on the Ottawa River, represent the largest individual orders that Dominion Engineering has on hand.

Dominion Engineering is a controlled affiliate of Dominion Bridge and naturally the two companies work in close co-operation, but volume depends almost entirely upon the amount of capital works that are being created. Because of the tense international situation and the feeling of uncertainty prevailing, industrial interests are loath to embark upon new enterprises and this fact is holding present activity to low levels, and it is due largely to the management's efforts through several years to diversify production that the company has secured a share of business emanating from other channels and stabilized income to a certain extent.

DOM. TEXTILE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I know I take every advantage of your investment service, but I'm a busy man and find your information and advice as well as being very reliable saves me a good deal of time. This time I would like to know about Dominion Textile, the progress the company is making and its outlook. What about its affiliate, Montreal Cottons?

—S. C. F., Edmonton, Alta.

While Dominion Textile's business in August has not been maintained at quite as satisfactory a rate as in June and July, the outlook is, I understand,

quite satisfactory and there seems to be good reason to expect that sales and earnings for the first half of the current fiscal year—from April 1 to September 30—will be ahead of results for the corresponding period one year ago. The price situation has remained relatively stable.

There are two reasons for the improvement being experienced: First, domestic business has shown an up-trend; second, competition from British mills has been lessened due to the fact that the latter have been kept unusually busy on orders for the British War Office and, accordingly, have not been manufacturing for export on the scale that they formerly were. Dominion Textiles has been quoting on British War Office contracts and has received one sizeable order.

As for Montreal Cottons, Limited, the affiliate company, I understand that it is experiencing a very marked improvement and that net profit for the current fiscal year will show a marked increase over the \$271,701—equal to \$9.06 per preferred and \$2.06 per common share—shown in 1938.

HUDSON BAY M. & S.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am looking for a base metal stock offering reasonable speculative attraction and one which is paying a dividend, with possibilities for growth. Would Hudson Bay meet with my requirements?

—G. T. K., Detroit, Mich.

Yes, I consider Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company answers all your requirements in a base metal stock, and particularly so, in view of the present stepping-up of production capacity and the steady uptrend in the grade of ore. In my opinion the shares are attractive both for speculative possibilities and for a hold. A dividend return of about 4½ per cent is now available, and while the increase of 10 per cent in production should be effective before the end of the year, it is not likely there will be a really appreciable reflection in profits of the larger mill capacity and better grade of ore for a couple of years.

Ore reserves are estimated as being sufficient for 15 years at the proposed increased rate, which will be approximately 5,200 tons daily as compared with 4,700 tons at present. The production of all metals, with the possible exception of zinc, will be increased. Profit naturally will rise from this boosting of output as well as the improvement in the grade of ore at depth. Judging from first quarter returns, earnings are running close to \$1.70 per share annually and it is reasonable to expect a betterment during the balance of the year. Further, any upturn in the price of base metals would quickly be apparent, hence the earnings outlook appears particularly promising.

Trade and Exchange for Revision

(Continued from Page 7)

living it is now consuming more of its output of the former two and therefore it is obliged to do more of its own manufacturing. Austria and Czechoslovakia had a combined foreign trade aggregating close to one billion dollars, but with their absorption by Germany much of this business is lost to the rest of the world, because while the people and the resources are still there, they become subject to the control and to the handicaps which face German commerce in every direction.

No Magic Formula

Though we have heard much about Germany's agents developing markets in every quarter of the globe, she possesses no magic formula of trade, nor does her system of subsidizing exports gain anything in the long run. Away back in 1913 Germany was the second greatest trader in the world, her total being not far short of Britain's and exceeding that of the United States. In 1924 she was in third place, her figure being only forty per cent of Britain's, and much below that of the United States. In 1938 she was still in third place, in spite of all the forceful effort.

It is hardly likely that she will be able to retain all of the markets which were enjoyed by Austria and Czechoslovakia, nor that she will be able to

buy as much as they did. Absorption of those countries will increase the self-sufficiency of the Reich, but not necessarily her prosperity.

Of the nations whose future is in jeopardy, Poland is the most important, with a population of over thirty million, and a foreign trade aggregating half a billion dollars. Germany is its most important connection, but Poland also buys heavily from, and sells to, Britain, the United States and other nations. A destruction of Poland as a nation would divert this trade to German and Russian control.

The Baltic group of nations carved out of Russia after the Great War, and the continuance of which is threatened by the Russo-German accord, comprises Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland, which have a total trade of about \$300 millions, chiefly with Russia, Germany and Great Britain. Threatened by Germany's drive to the east are Hungary, Roumania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, with a total trade of over a half-billion dollars reaching to all important countries of the world, and not in any sense dominated by either Germany, Russia or Italy at the present time.

Britain's Vital Concern

These are commercial aspects of the threat to re-partition eastern Europe

Toward a More Stable Price Level

(Continued from Page 7)

assumption that the value of money would remain reasonably constant over a long period of time. The willingness of investors to buy bonds, debentures, mortgages, etc., has rested upon the belief that the income from their investments would not be depreciated by debauching the currency. On the other hand, many producers, farmers, real estate owners and governments have borrowed upon the assumption that payments of interest and principal at future dates would be made in the same units of purchasing power as prevailed at the time of their contraction. Consequently appreciable and sudden changes in the price-level produce serious disturbances to these contractual obligations and while bestowing benefits on some, bring hardship and disaster to others.

Moreover few can expect to remain immune from the consequences of

these movements. During an inflation, wages are likely to lag behind the rise in the general price level and producers and speculators gain. During deflation wages may fall more slowly than the general price level, but this may be of short duration as producers, faced with a dwindling demand for their products, or a fall in prices relative to costs, are compelled to adopt a policy designed to reduce the wage bill.

Roosevelt's Policy

A recognition of these effects provides the key to an understanding of President Roosevelt's monetary policy. The fall in agricultural prices had generated intense unrest and agitation amongst the farmers for a measure of inflation. The silver bloc was also interested in securing some support for that metal. And a large group of industrialists was prone to

in the interests of the axis powers, and they reveal the vital concern of Great Britain, and in fact of every nation, in that half-continent of teeming population and great resources. The subjection of these peoples to Russia and the axis powers, or even merely a successful "economic penetration" would destroy what are to Great Britain and France and the United States very important sources of supply and also very important markets.

By the same token their subjection would enhance the economic and military strength of the axis powers, even though in the long run the conquests might prove only a thorn in the flesh. There is set loose in the world today a belief that military might may conquer, and that trade can follow the flag in such a way as to eventually overcome hostility. That principle seems to account for Japan's seizure of China's ports and commercial centres, and for the steps taken thus far by Germany and Italy, with Russia now abandoning its policy of world revolution in order to adopt this one which seems to promise more immediate and practical gain.

Whether Danzig is the right question on which to face the issue is another matter, but the democracies most concerned have certainly come round to the view that it must be faced, and the sooner the better.

regard any measures to achieve a rise in prices with favor.

The result was the so-called "inflation amendments" to the Agricultural Adjustment Act which empowered the President to authorize an increase in the note issue, to devalue the gold value of the dollar and to fix the price of silver.

In the summer of 1933, Mr. Roosevelt announced the object of the government was to raise prices and in this connection he declared in words that can hardly be improved upon "that the sound internal economic system of a nation is a greater factor in its well-being than the price of its currency in changing terms of the currencies of other nations." . . . "Let me be frank in saying," he continued, "that the United States seeks the kind of dollar which a generation hence will have the same purchasing and debt-paying power as the dollar value we hope to attain in the near future."

Massey-Harris Company, Limited

First (Closed) Mortgage Bonds
to Yield over 4.73%

Massey-Harris Company, Limited is the largest manufacturer of farm implements in the British Empire. The original business was established in 1847, more than 90 years ago, and the Company's machines are now sold in 55 countries throughout the world.

In the last fiscal year, the Company's earnings amounted to four times Bond interest requirements, after depreciation.

4¼% First (Closed) Mortgage Bonds
Due March 1st, 1954

Price: 95 and accrued interest, to yield over 4.73%

Descriptive circular gladly forwarded upon request

Wood, Gundy & Company

Toronto Montreal London, Eng. Limited Ottawa Hamilton Winnipeg Vancouver London, Ont.

A complete British Empire and Foreign Banking Service

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1772.
249 Branches throughout Scotland. HEAD OFFICE—EDINBURGH

London: City Offices—3, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.2.
8, WEST SMITHFIELD, E.C.1.
49, CHARING CROSS, S.W.1.
64, NEW BOND STREET, W.1.
LONDON: WEST END—BURLINGTON GARDENS, W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS £85,891,644

Associated Bank—Williams, Deacon & Bank, Ltd. (Members of the London Bankers' Clearing House)

THE TEST OF THE TIMES

During many decades of intimate association with Canada's problems, The Bank of Toronto has held a position of strength. It has contributed in building the Canada which has met the tests of the times. Through close co-operation, many of our friends have built soundly and continued to profit by the assistance given by this Bank.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Incorporated 1855

10391

"That objective means more to the good of other nations than a fixed ratio for a month or two in terms of the pound or franc."

The President's object was then one of reflation. He repudiated the idea of an inflationary boom and later took steps by increasing reserve ratios (and sterilizing gold, a policy now abandoned) to prevent it. At the same time, he was prepared to abandon any immediate concern for the value of the dollar in terms of foreign currencies; this however being modified in accordance with the Tripartite agreement in 1936.

The Position of Gold

As long as banking authorities obeyed the rules of the gold-standard game, it was assumed that a Central Bank would regulate the volume of bank credit in relation to the amount of its gold holdings; neither keeping more gold nor less than it required for its needs. But the rules are no longer followed. An inflow of gold does not necessarily lead to an expansion of bank credit; nor on the other hand does an outflow necessarily lead to a contraction.

The proof of this is readily available. In Great Britain gold has recently been transferred to the Exchange Equalization Account and the assets of the Central Bank (the gold and security backing behind the note issue) are revalued each week at market prices. Instead of the Central Bank adjusting the note issue to the backing, the process is reversed by increasing or decreasing the backing to correspond with the volume of notes outstanding. This is accomplished by transferring gold and securities to and from the Exchange Equalization Account.

Moreover, if there were some conventional fixed ratio of the quantity of gold to the volume of bank credit or total income, the prodigious flow of gold to the United States would have operated to produce in that country an immense rise in the general level of prices and total income. Since, however, this has not occurred obviously we must reject the notion that the price level or even the

volume of circulating medium is linked directly to the quantity of gold.

Test of Adequacy

Indeed with the development of a "managed" currency system, nations have become substantially freed from the necessity of regulating their internal price structures to gold flows. The test of a de facto adequacy or inadequacy of gold has now come to be gauged by its capacity to allay the anxiety of Central Bank authorities in meeting debit balances, to withstand an efflux of "hot money" and to ensure a liquid position in the event of outbreak of war.

Consequently when a reserve has been acquired sufficient to meet these needs, one may well question why a country should continue to use public resources to buy unwanted gold. Furthermore, the value of a country's gold stock, as Mr. J. M. Keynes has pointed out, depends not only upon the quantity of gold hoarded in the vaults but also upon the price of that quantity measured in currency.

And that price in turn depends upon what the United States and two or three of the other most powerful nations decide to make it. In short, gold has itself become a "managed" international money.

From the above paragraphs it should be clear that the world has embarked well upon the road of a "managed" monetary system. When it is a choice between a stable (or, if subsequent events prove it necessary, a slightly falling) price level and rigid stability of the exchanges, the former seems to offer the greater promise. This does not mean that gold can be dispensed with. For while it has lost its character as a national money, it will remain as an international medium to meet debit balances.

Each Central Bank, however, will be placed in a position to frame its monetary policy in accordance with the state of business, trade and employment prevailing within the nation. Doubtless this calls for great ingenuity on the part of the banking authorities but there is reason to believe that they will be equal to the task.



RALPH D. BAKER, general manager of James Richardson & Sons, Winnipeg, who has been re-elected president of the Winnipeg Stock Exchange.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

Dividend Notices

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of Two Dollars per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of October, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd of September, 1939.

F. G. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 23, 1939.

DIVIDEND

Chartered Trust and Executor Company

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of Chartered Trust and Executor Company for the quarter ending September 30th, 1939, payable October 2nd, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1939.

By Order of the Board.

E. W. McNEILL,
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto, August 17th, 1939.



Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A dividend of One and Three Quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 30th September, 1939, payable 16th October 1939, to shareholders of record 30th September, 1939.

By order of the Board,

L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 23rd, 1939.



Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per share, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 30th September, 1939, payable 2nd October, 1939, to shareholders of record 15th September, 1939.

By order of the Board,

L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 23rd, 1939.

Canadian Wirebound Boxes LIMITED

Dividend Notice

The Directors of the Company have declared a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c) per share on account of arrears on the class "A" shares of the Company, payable October 1st, 1939 to shareholders of record the close of business on September 15th, 1939.

By order of the Board,

J. P. BERNEY,
Secretary.

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE QUARTERS PERCENT (1¾%), being at the rate of Seven percent (7%) per annum, has been declared upon the preferred stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of September next to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of August, 1939.

By order of the Board,

CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Valleyfield, August 24th/39.

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND OF ONE HALF OF ONE PERCENT (½%), has been declared upon the Common Stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of September next to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of August, 1939.

By order of the Board,

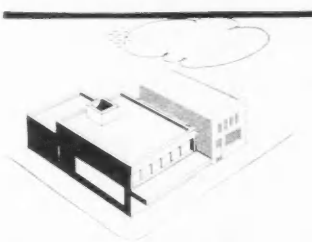
CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Valleyfield, August 24th/39.

THE WAWANESA
Mutual Insurance Co.
— ORGANIZED IN 1896 —
Assets \$2,234,188.78
Surplus 1,057,853.38
Dom. Govt. Deposit 711,560.00
INSIST ON SECURITY —
Then place your insurance on
the basis of Broad Coverage
and Favorable Rate — and
save money on your Fire
Premiums.
Head Office: Wawanesa, Man.
Eastern Office: Toronto, Ont.
Branches at Vancouver, Edmonton,
Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal and
Moncton.
—2000 Agents Across Canada—

United States
Fidelity & Guaranty
Company
TORONTO

THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE
INSURANCE CO. LTD.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER



SELECT PROPERTY
is worthy of
SELECT COMPANY

If your property conforms to the
highest standards of fire protec-
tion, it is entitled to the benefits
of association with other select
fire risks.

Northwestern Mutual policyhold-
ers enjoy liberal annual dividends
because they have reduced their
annual fire losses below those of
the average company.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Halifax,
St. John, Quebec City, Montreal,
Manitoba, Winnipeg, Saskatoon,
Edmonton, Calgary, Kelowna,
Vancouver, Nanaimo, Vancouver.



THE OLDEST
INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD
SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.
FOUNDED 1710
ROBERT LYNCH STALLING,
Manager for Canada
EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

Concerning Insurance

Liability of Hotels to Guests

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Under the common law, a hotel keeper is responsible to his guests if any of their property is lost or stolen while on his premises. This liability of the hotel keeper exists quite apart from any question of negligence on his part.

But it has always been the law that the hotel keeper could escape liability if he could show that "the negligence of the guest occasions the loss in such a way as that the loss would not have happened if the guest had used the ordinary care that a prudent man might be reasonably expected to take under the circumstances."

IN AN interesting English case, which recently went to the House of Lords for final determination, the question involved was the extent to which hotel proprietors were liable for the theft of jewelry from a guest's room.

In the original action, Mrs. Shacklock claimed from Ethorpe, Limited, proprietors of the Bull Hotel, Gerard's Cross, the sum of £602 10s., the value of jewelry belonging to her and stolen from her room at the hotel on October 15, 1935. The theft occurred while she was on a visit to London, and she claimed from the hotel proprietors the value of the jewelry which was stolen from a locked jewel case inside a locked dressing case in her room.

According to the evidence, the thief booked a room at the hotel by telephone after Mrs. Shacklock's departure on the day in question, and that he broke open the dressing case. Later he was convicted of the theft. The hotel proprietors claimed that the loss was caused or contributed to by the negligence of Mrs. Shacklock in failing to take steps to safeguard the jewelry and in not depositing it with them. They also relied upon the Innkeepers Act, 1863, to limit their liability, if any, to £30.

In his judgment at the trial, Mr. Justice Greaves-Lord held that the loss was not caused or contributed to by any negligence on the part of Mrs. Shacklock. With regard to the limitation of the hotel proprietors' liability to £30 under the Innkeepers Act, 1863, he said he was not satisfied that the place where the notice to that effect was exhibited could be called a conspicuous part of the hotel within the requirement of section 3 of the Innkeepers Act, 1863, and the hotel proprietors were therefore not entitled, by the exhibition of the notice where they had chosen to put it, to limit their liability.

Judgment at Trial

Judgment for £550, with costs, was accordingly entered for Mrs. Shacklock. The hotel proprietors appealed, and the Court of Appeal allowed the appeal, holding that Mrs. Shacklock had failed in due care of her property by not depositing it in the office. From that decision, Mrs. Shacklock appealed to the House of Lords.

In the course of his judgment allowing the appeal, in which Lord Atkin, Lord Thankerton, Lord Wright and Lord Porter concurred, Lord Macmillan said that by the common law of England an innkeeper was responsible to his guests if any of their goods were lost or stolen while on his premises. As it was put so long ago as 1550 in argument in "Reniger v. Fogossa," he said, "by the common custom of the realm hosts shall be charged for the goods of their guests lost or stolen out of their houses." He pointed out that the principle is common to most, if not all, systems of jurisprudence.

He said that the innkeeper's liability existed quite apart from any question of negligence on his part. He quoted the words of Lord Esher in "Robins & Co. v. Gray" (1895): "The duties, liabilities and rights of innkeepers with regard to goods brought to inns by guests are founded not upon bailment, or pledge, or contract, but upon the custom of the realm with regard to innkeepers. Their rights and liabilities are dependent upon that, and that alone; they do not come under any other head of law. . . . the innkeeper's liability is not that of a bailee or pledges of goods; he is bound to keep them safely. It signifies not, so far as that obligation is concerned, if they are stolen by burglars, or by servants of the inn, or by another guest; he is liable for not keeping them safely unless they are lost by the fault of the traveler himself. That is a tremendous liability; it is a liability fixed upon the innkeeper by the fact that he has taken the goods in."

Could Escape Liability

It had, however, said Lord Macmillan, always been the law that the innkeeper could escape liability if he could show that "the negligence of the guest occasions the loss in such a way as that the loss would not have happened if the guest had used the ordinary care that a prudent man might be reasonably expected to take under the circumstances." (per Mr. Justice Erle, delivering the judgment of the Court in "Cashill v. Wright" (1856).)

Lord Macmillan said that the innkeeper's defence was not based on the breach of any duty owed to him by his guest, but simply on the plea that the loss or theft of his guest's property was due to the guest's own carelessness, his own failure to take

reasonable care of it. It was technically inaccurate, said Lord Macmillan, to speak of the guest's contributory negligence.

In this case the hotel proprietors originally pleaded the protection of the Innkeepers Act, 1863, but the trial Judge found that the statutory requirement that a copy of section 1 of the Act must be exhibited in a conspicuous part of the hall or entrance had not been complied with, and that point, said Lord Macmillan, had disappeared from the case.

Both the trial Judge and the Lord Justices of Appeal, said Lord Macmillan, asked themselves the right question in the present case—namely, whether the hotel proprietors had proved that Mrs. Shacklock by her conduct was herself to blame for the loss of her property—but they had given different answers to the question.

Jewellery Not Deposited

He said that the main points on which the hotel proprietors relied to prove that Mrs. Shacklock had only herself to blame for her loss were that she did not lock her bedroom door and leave the key at the office, and that she did not, as she ought to have done, deposit her jewelry in the office for safe keeping.

As to the first point, Lord Macmillan said he might quote the words of Mr. Montague Smith, in "Oppenheim v. White Lion Hotel Co." (1871): "I agree that there is no obligation on a guest at an inn to lock his bedroom door. Though it is a precaution which a prudent man would take, I am far from saying that the omission to do so alone would relieve the innkeeper from his ordinary responsibility. . . . But the fact of the guest having the means of securing himself, and choosing not to use them, is one which, with the other circumstances of the case, should be left to the jury. The weight of it must, of course, depend upon the state of society at the time and place."

Now, said Lord Macmillan, what was "the state of society at the time and place" of the theft in question? The Bull Hotel was a small hotel with some 20 bedrooms, and was situated in a small country town. The internal arrangements were such that the comings and goings of guests and visitors were under the observation of the staff. It was not the practice of guests to lock their bedroom doors and leave their keys at the office. No notice requesting that to be done was placed in the bedrooms or anywhere else in the hotel. There were no duplicate keys or master key for the use of the staff, and on one occasion when Mrs. Shacklock had locked her bedroom door and taken the key with her she found on her return that her bedroom had not been attended to, as the chambermaid could not get access to it.

Value of the Articles

It was apparently on the other ground—namely, that Mrs. Shacklock did not deposit her jewelry in the office for safe keeping—that the Court of Appeal had found that she acted imprudently and carelessly. On this point several considerations were relevant, said Lord Macmillan. There was the question of the nature and value of the articles. If a guest took jewels of exceptional value to a hotel, that did render it proper for him to take special precautions, for example, by locking his door or depositing the articles with the hotel keeper.

But Mrs. Shacklock's jewels were of an ordinary description such as any lady of her position might have with her. They consisted of 23 miscellaneous items, ranging in value from a diamond ring at £120 to a French paste brooch at 10s. She had not worn them to any extent while staying at the hotel, and it was not known to the management or to the other guests that she had them in her room.

In a small room in the hotel which served as a reception office and service bar there was a notice stating that the proprietors would not be responsible for any property left in the hotel unless deposited and a receipt taken for same, but that notice was not conspicuously exhibited and Mrs. Shacklock had not seen it. There was a safe in the room of the manager, but the trial Judge found that as to that there was a genuine misunderstanding on the part of Mrs. Shacklock, and that she did not know there was a safe available.

Lord Macmillan was of opinion that the conclusion reached by the trial Judge, with all the facts before him, that in the circumstances Mrs. Shacklock had not failed in due care of

A Partnership for You
WITH THE
Sun Life of Canada
A SUN LIFE POLICY gives you this and more
It Plans SECURITY for the Time of Need



C. L. BARKER, who has been appointed agency supervisor of the Winnipeg branch office of the Great-West Life Assurance Company. He started his life insurance career in this office, and won his present appointment by an excellent record of business production.

her property by not depositing it in the office, was justified and ought not to have been disturbed. He was accordingly in favor of allowing the appeal, reversing the judgment of the Court of Appeal and restoring the judgment of the trial Judge, with costs in that House and in the Court of Appeal. The appeal was accordingly allowed.

Odd Answers to Insurance Questions

SOME rather unusual answers to questions in examination papers of the Insurance Institute of America have recently been published in the journal of the Institute, the *Flying Post*. We quote the following:

"The life insurance policy is figured so those who die first are the luckiest and pay the least."

"The sprinkler leakage policy pays for any merchandise that escapes the fire when a sprinkler opens."

"Consequential damage is what the firemen do."

"The State exercises supervision of insurance for the same reason that our mother supervises us."

"The unit of exposure for Teams Public Liability is the health of the players and their ability to play."

"The premium is determined by the area of the premises covered. I don't think this is right, but a guess is better than nothing at all."

We could mention a dozen good business centres in Canada where no agent of the South British Insurance Company, Ltd. has yet been appointed. Applications from reliable agents solicited.

SOUTH BRITISH
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office for Canada, Toronto
COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada.



FIRE AND WINDSTORM

DEPENDABLE SECURITY

THE SHIELD OF PROTECTION

This outstanding Western Company operates in exact compliance with the Dominion Insurance Act. Investments are selected for safety and risks are carefully chosen, providing "Portage" policyholders with dependable security at minimum cost.



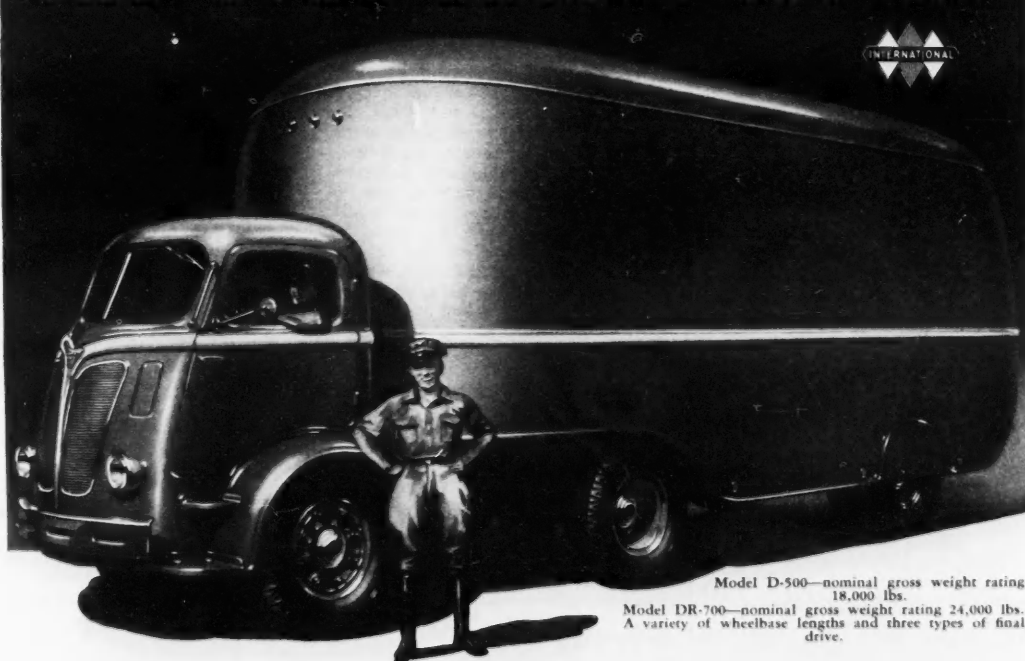
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN. WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

20 to 30% DIVIDENDS
FIRE, TORNADO and SPRINKLER LEAKAGE INSURANCE
MILLOWNERS
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF IOWA
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE HAMILTON ONTARIO

Fire Insurance and Allied Lines

AGENCY INQUIRIES INVITED
NATIONAL RETAILERS
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

New! BIG Beautiful CAB-OVER-ENGINE TRUCKS



Model D-500—nominal gross weight rating 18,000 lbs.
Model DR-700—nominal gross weight rating 24,000 lbs.
A variety of wheelbase lengths and three types of final drive.

Here's a first view of the new International heavy-duty cab-over-engine trucks! International Harvester brings you a product of new and superior design—a new high in cab-over-engine efficiency—a traffic-type truck that will soon be the talk of the industry.

The International Models D-500 and DR-700, like the popular D-300, are true engine-under-seat units, engineered from stem to stern for full cab-over-engine efficiency. Ideal 1-3/2-3 load distribution, for tractor or straight truck operation.

Driver comfort, easy riding, vision, safety — a genuine surprise is in store for every man who takes

the wheel and tests the superb spring-wheel suspension in these new trucks.

All minor repairs are easily handled through floor and from underneath. Major overhaul made surprisingly easy.

See the nearest International Dealer or Branch for a demonstration of the D-500 or DR-700.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
of CANADA, Ltd.

HAMILTON ONTARIO
Truck Factory Located at Chatham, Ontario

INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

Federal Fire Insurance Company of Canada

FIRE — PLATE GLASS — BURGLARY LIABILITY

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
AN ALL CANADIAN COMPANY

COL. THE HON. H. A. BRUCE, M.D. PRESIDENT
H. BEGG MANAGING DIRECTOR

International Trade Worries Britain

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Britain's drive on armament production is causing a growth in her adverse balance of international trade, because it stimulates imports and at the same time tends to diminish the country's ability to serve the overseas markets.

The effects of the Ottawa Agreement in stimulating trade between Great Britain and the Dominions and colonies has reached its apex of achievement, with trade about stabilized.

Some sort of substitute for Ottawa is now needed, says Mr. Layton, and the scope for it exists not only within the British Empire but with the world at large.

THE Board of Trade's overseas trade returns are now keenly awaited for the evidence which they may show of the extent to which Britain's position in international commerce is being affected by its preoccupation with making arms.

In other directions this preoccupation has had significant enough repercussions. Imperial Airways has announced its revolutionary readiness to place orders for planes in the United States, since British manufacturers are tied up with Government contracts. Much the same state of affairs, though it is less publicized, is seen in the steel industry, where arrangements have been made with the continental cartel for substantially increased imports to make up the deficiency between domestic production and potential consumption.

Position Impaired

So far as the balance of trade is concerned the orthodox argument is that the arms drive must mean a growth in the adverse balance, because it stimulates imports (of a type which creates no automatic reflection in higher exports) and at the same time tends to diminish the country's ability to serve the overseas markets and to serve them competitively. So

far, the trade reports have shown nothing spectacular, but the latest—for July—continues the trend towards the reversal of the position which had previously obtained, wherein the adverse trade balance was being gradually reduced.

While the figures of British exports showed a satisfactory increase over both the month and over the year, an association of unsatisfactory re-exports with higher imports destroyed the continuity of the trend which in April had reduced the adverse balance by £24.5 million on the year and, by the end of June, by £20.2 million. In July the improvement in the adverse balance was brought down to £18.1 million.

Since a country which is increasing its imports at a greater rate than its exports must, if it starts from scratch, begin to live on its capital, there is cause for concern in the fact that British imports are outstripping British exports. And Great Britain did not start from scratch.

There are also such specific hindrances to a revival of the export trade as the reduction in productive power and operating efficiency which the diversion of labor and capital to the arms industries must cause to those which stand outside this sphere.

In predicting the future trend of the



balance of payment there must also be taken into account the increasing cost of raw materials, which are the chief imports. When these prices begin to rise seriously then the position will grow acute.

Need Export Stimulus

If the British government is going to pursue the arms program with the vigor to which it is committed, then it has a duty towards the country to do everything possible in other ways to facilitate the job of exporting.

The half year's figures showed evidence that the trade agreement with the United States is working satisfactorily. Exports to the United States were about £5 millions higher on the year and imports, while £10 millions below the anomalously high level achieved in the first half of last year, were £6 millions higher than in the corresponding period of 1937.

The effects of the Ottawa Agreement in stimulating trade between Great Britain and the Dominions and colonies has reached its apex of achievement, with trade about stabilized.

Some sort of substitute for Ottawa is now needed and the scope for it exists, not only within the British Empire, but with the world at large (excepting, of course, with the countries of doubtful commercial integrity and of undeniable political aggressiveness.)

If the conclusion of such trading pacts has generally to be conducted today with the political motive predominating, that is unfortunate. But it is still no sort of argument why the Board of Trade should not begin negotiations with many countries, such as the Argentine, with whom there is no outstanding political question and where there is the possibility of increased mutual trade.

Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

GOD'S LAKE Gold Mines, after a long and determined struggle, has finally reached a stage where an initial dividend of five cents per share has been declared payable October 1. Not only has the treasury been put in such condition to take this step, but ore developed ahead of production is higher than at any previous time, and plans are under consideration to extend the shaft to a depth of 2,000 ft.

Central Patricia Gold Mines is installing a new hoist and has completed erection of a new headframe. The shaft was recently carried to 2,150 ft. in depth, and all the new equipment will be brought into play within the next two or three weeks. The hydro-electric power line from Ear Falls will be completed by that time, after which a campaign of enlarged development is planned.

Sherritt Gordon is producing copper at a rate of over 30,000,000 lbs. annually, and gold output is at a rate of close to 8,000 ounces a year. Gross value produced has recently averaged over \$250,000 every 30 days according to official data received by Saturday Night. Operating profits have risen to approximately \$70,000 per month. At the middle of 1939 the quick assets of the company had risen to around \$1,500,000, according to unofficial estimates. The company is in a position to consider the payment of dividends at such time as the directors decide the business outlook justifies such action.

Falconbridge Nickel Mines has given extensive thought to the question of erection of a refinery for nickel in North America. The location of the company's present refining facilities in Norway close to the zone of threatened conflict in Europe is causing considerable uneasiness.

Senator Rouyn is making good progress with crosscuts at the 375 and 500-ft. levels. These drives are expected to enter the ore zone within about three weeks. Extensive diamond drilling indicated an average width of more than 11 ft. of ore, with

a length of 416 ft. and estimated to contain 188,000 tons carrying \$12.60 per ton.

Requests for a bonus to silver producers in the Cobalt and Gowganda districts have not met with approval at Ottawa, such a plan involving serious and far-reaching precedent.

Siscoe Gold Mines had a gross income of \$493,455 in the three months ended June 30 and realized a net profit of \$156,482. This sharp decline shows total net profits of just \$351,470 in the first half of 1939 compared with \$547,451 in the first half of 1938. The mill continues to operate at normal capacity, but grade of ore is steadily declining.

A ban on exports of base metals from Canada to Germany, Italy and Japan is under consideration in Canada. The international situation is being closely watched. Canada will base its decisions largely on measures adopted in London.

Sheep Creek Gold Mines, having made a profit of \$405,342 in the fiscal year ended May 31st, and having paid \$281,250 in dividends during the year, was able to report an operating surplus on hand amounting to \$309,624 at the end of May.

Gold is expected to again increase in value, following the decline in the British pound in terms of American dollars, and also because of mounting national indebtedness everywhere.

Gold output in Canada averaged 14,559 ounces per day during June, thereby setting the highest record so far in the history of the industry. Whereas the output of gold from Canadian mines reached \$143,326,000 in 1937 and continued its rise to \$164,561,000 during 1938, it is already apparent the output for 1939 will be between \$175,000,000 and \$180,000,000.

Copper production in Canada is comparatively uniform. The output for the first half of 1939 was 296,500,000 lbs. compared with 292,000,000 lbs. in the first half of 1938.

Nickel output for the first half of 1939 in Canada was 110,300,000 lbs. compared with 109,000,000 lbs. in the first half of 1938.

East Malartic Mines produced \$183,000 in gold during July. The yield was \$6.91 per ton, thereby showing a decline from \$188,728 produced in the preceding month when recovery averaged \$7.07 per ton.

New Golden Rose continues to operate at a loss. Output in July was \$21,599, showing a loss of \$7,691.

Canada's gold production in 1914, the first year of the world war, amounted to \$15,963,000. Now, just a quarter century later, it is at a rate of over \$175,000,000 annually.

Gold held at Ottawa for safe keeping has reached an estimated \$600,000,000. Added to this is \$206,000,000 held by the Bank of Canada, making an aggregate of over \$800,000,000. The greater part of this is believed to be on British account. A further \$1,400,000,000 in gold is believed to be held on British account in vaults in the United States.

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. has received its first gold brick from the Box property at Lake Athabasca. Results have been somewhat disappointing. Plans for production were originally based on expectations of average values of \$4.80 per ton, and it is now apparent the average may be less than \$2.50 per ton, thereby necessitating large scale mining and very careful management to cope with such low grade.

Noranda is producing very close to 100,000,000 lbs. of copper annually. The company's subsidiary Canadian Copper Refineries is making additions at Montreal East designed to bring capacity to 100,000 tons of copper annually.

THE ABC OF
SELLING THROUGH
ADVERTISING IS
THE

ABC REPORT

The A.B.C. of Circulation: How much? Where? How Secured?

NO matter how much advertising you do . . . no matter what group of people you want your advertising message to reach . . . your first question about any publication should be—"Is it an A.B.C. member?"

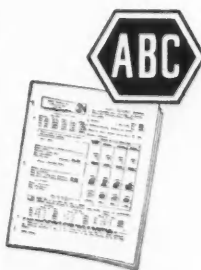
With the A.B.C. report only can you gauge a publication's worth in relation to your sales program.

A.B.C. reports reveal and analyze NET PAID CIRCULATION—the only true measure of advertising value.

A.B.C. reports tell how much circulation there is . . . where it is distributed . . . how it was secured. They give verified information on the quantity, and an important index of the quality of circulation.

Always make the A.B.C. report your first step in buying advertising space. Ask for the A.B.C. report before you spend a penny. It is the only way to make sure you are buying wisely.

If you do not have a copy of our latest A.B.C. report, ask for it now. It gives you the facts about our circulation—facts we want you to know.



SATURDAY NIGHT An A.B.C. Publication

This paper has long been an A.B.C. member because we believe in selling known value. Canadian publishers helped establish the A.B.C. in 1914.

A.B.C. = Audit Bureau of Circulations = FACTS as a yardstick of advertising value

The Bank of England Has a Birthday

BY ROY HOPKINS

On July 27 last the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" celebrated her 245th birthday. This is the story of the bank's founding, its early difficulties (which included such diversities as the South Sea Bubble and an attack by London mobs in which inkpots were melted down for bullets), and its growth.

Mr. Hopkins (editor of the Newspaper Finance Annual and formerly assistant editor of the London Economist), terms the bank "an edifice of contradictions". Called a national bank, it is a private concern. Until recently no banker could become a director. It represents the British Treasury but no Treasury official sits on the board. Though a private profit-making concern, it manages Britain's currency and does it very well.

THE story of the Bank of England is an amazing one. For over a century the venerable Old Lady of Threadneedle Street remained squat and solid in appearance. Then a few years ago growing pains became noticeable and under the tender care of most respectable doctors in the guise of architects and builders the old lady blossomed out into a grand edifice more befitting the activities of an institution dealing with the world's financial affairs.

It seems strange when reflecting on the importance of, and many ramifications of this great Bank to recall that in the first place its formation was purely by chance. The surprise was equally shared by the financiers of that time for only a few years previously the government had definitely rejected proposals for establishing a national bank.

Birth of the Bank

William Paterson, the versatile young Scotsman who had been the prime mover of other schemes for organizing national loans, was called on to put forward a scheme.

Paterson was annoyed that the urgent demand for money by the State had alone caused the need for a national bank, for he had pressed his measure as a method of reviving British trade then sadly depressed. But here was an opportunity for his wonderful organizing ability and he agreed to draw up a plan.

The first step was to raise a capital of £1,200,000 of which the government was to borrow £1,000,000 at an

interest of eight per cent. per annum. There were many sceptics gathered round Mercer's Hall, the birthplace of the bank, where on June 21, 1694, the lists were opened for subscriptions but there were also others who had faith in the venture. Twenty-five per cent of the required amount was found almost immediately, and in ten days the whole amount had been promised.

It was perhaps largely due to William Paterson giving his support that the scheme was so far successful, for despite his adventurous spirit and restless character, many placed implicit faith in practically all his undertakings. Dame rumor has given out, and not without good ground either, that William was not above indulging in the gentle art of piracy in the Indies when the occasion demanded. A truly strange occupation for the founder of the Bank of England!

The affairs of the Bank were carried on at Mercer's Hall. But within three months a move was made to Grocer's Hall. The bank, however, was not at all firmly established and sinister rumors were a constant anxiety.

Bank's Difficulties

Even though the Bank had been appointed as the national money-lender it was granted no monopoly, and in 1696 the government threatened to set up a rival Land Bank. Had it not lacked adequate support, such an opposition would certainly have brought disaster. As it was the alarm



THE FINEST machine gun in the world—the Bren gun—is now being made at the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield, Eng. To ensure that each gun is perfect, it is examined minutely after completion. In the above picture experts go over them piece by piece.

caused a fall in the value of its stock from £107 to £82.

Meantime the coinage was suffering at the hands of "clippers" and the government's loss from filed or clipped coins frequently amounted to 50%. An Act was passed for restoration of the coinage, but as the new issue was not completed for three years, and the old coins had ceased to be current, there was such a shortage that the bank was obliged to limit payments to three per cent of the amounts payable.

Anxiety was also caused by the government's continued demands for money. And when the State could borrow no more it urged the bank to increase its capital. All these unsatisfactory situations led the bank to demand a monopoly. This was granted in 1697 and the bank was thus far protected against rivalry of an opposition bank.

The South Sea Bubble

The offer of the South Sea Company in 1720 to take over all the debts of the State brought another panic to the bank. The bank endeavored to secure favorable treatment by offering generous terms to the government, but the proposal was rejected. Meanwhile the South Sea Company's shares rose from £126 to £2,000. Then came the great South Sea Bubble crash.

Public alarm caused a terrible run on the bank but a number of wealthy men gave it support. A ruse also was employed to restore confidence. All demands were paid in sixpences and shillings and a number of supporters who were in the crowd were served first. These took their money and going out one door passed it to others who re-entered and paid it back.

Thirty-eight years after its incorporation the Bank moved to Threadneedle Street, and incidentally received the name which is now world-famous. The exact origin of "The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" is not known but it is generally supposed that it refers to the dignified female figure which has graced the Bank's notes for over two hundred

years. Some tell a strange tale concerning the origin of the old lady which is not fit to print.

The advance of Prince Charles, the Young Pretender, in 1745, was the next cause of alarm. The support of shrewd City merchants, however, again averted disaster and six years later the bank's influence had advanced sufficiently to enable it to secure the administration of the National Debt, the management of which it has retained to the present day.

Attacked by Mobs

In 1780, during the Gordon Riots, the Bank was attacked by queerly mixed London mobs. The clerks manned the defence and inkpots were melted into bullets. Assault after assault were made and the attackers carried off many dead and wounded. Fortunately the military were quickly summoned and the mad throng penetrated no further than beyond the outer gate.

At the end of the eighteenth century the Bank suffered through its own inadequate provision for country credit. It refused to establish branches in other towns and the result was that other banks entered the field. In addition the war with France was proving a heavy strain, in consequence of which gold payments could not be resumed for twenty-four years.

In the meantime the bank's notes were regarded practically as legal tender although they were not officially recognized by Parliament until 1833. The Bank Charter Act of 1844 was another milestone in bank history, setting down the principle that beyond a certain amount no notes could be issued unless the bank held a corresponding surplus of gold.

Such briefly told is the story of Britain's great National Bank. Like other institutions it is a typical British product and defies any label. It is an edifice of contradictions. Called a national bank, it is a private concern. Until recently no banker could become a director. It represents the British Treasury but no Treasury official sits on the board. It also manages the paper currency (and does it very well).

Western Oil and Oil Men

BY T. E. KEYES

DURING the last week it has been difficult to get any oil news; everyone interview wants to discuss the European situation.

Personally, like all my fellow citizens, including the oil fraternity, I hate even to think of war, and least of all to consider its effects upon the industry. However, from the number of enquiries received, there are many people interested in this angle of the oil situation.

Until one knows what regulatory measures the government may apply to this industry, it is in my opinion impossible to more than hazard a guess as to what effect war would have on it. As oil is now one of the chief necessities of war, one would expect greatly increased development programs, both in the proven and wildcat areas.

Again, what effect even successful development programs would have on oil securities depends, as I said before, on government regulations. If, of course, there are no extra regulations, oil securities, in the event of war, should greatly enhance in value.

Here are some production figures compiled by the Statistical Department of Lands and Mines for Alberta. The figures show only the number of barrels produced the first six months in each year:

1936	1937	1938	1939
593,763	970,563	2,829,370	3,254,269 bbls.

While the figures show an increase of 424,899 barrels for the first six months of this year over last, the report adds most of this increase is believed to have gone into storage, due to the limitations of our localized market for gasoline, the extension of which depends on lower transportation rates.

The question of transportation, of course, is being investigated at the present time by Dr. Charles Camell, Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources. His staff are still in Calgary, although Dr. Camell himself is, as this is written, in Vancouver.

Due to the amalgamation of the Departments of Indian Affairs, Interior, and Immigration, with the Department of Mines, Dr. Camell now does the work that four deputy ministers previously did. Due to Indian relief, unemployed camps in our national parks, and increased immigration from European countries, these various departments were possibly never busier than at the present time. Consequently Dr. Camell is possibly the busiest man in Canada.

The Anglo Canadian Oil Company's refinery at Brandon is now operating at double the capacity as compared with a year ago. It uses Turner Valley crude exclusively. Anglo's No. 6 well is still drilling in the lime formation, but should be completed and on production by the time this edition reaches you.

The Extension No. 2 well, which Company is under Anglo management, is now on steady production. While no official production figures are available, its open flow is reported to be in the 1000 barrel class.

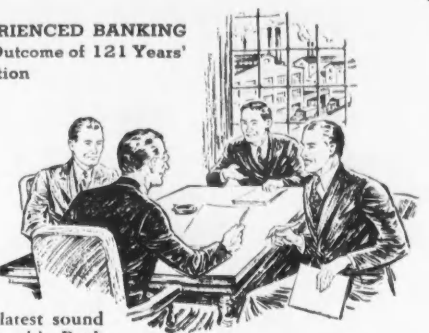
The Anglo No. 8 and Argus Royalties, an Anglo affiliate, both located in the central part of the field or between Vulcan Brown on the south and the Home wells in the north, are both logging very satisfactorily and, according to geologists, both are likely to be considerably shallower than at first anticipated. The depth to the lime is estimated at around 6900 feet.

This means that the field is likely to be somewhat wider in that area than it is at either end.

As yet the test of the upper lime at the Scottish Pete well has not been completed, and it is still impossible for anyone to predict what the result will be.

In southern Alberta in the Del Bonita, Cardston, Spring Coulee and Taber fields, work is progressing. The Border Pete well in the Taber-Barnwell area has cemented casing in the lime and expects to make a production test shortly. The production test at the Lloydminster Royalties well is

MODERN, EXPERIENCED BANKING SERVICE... The Outcome of 121 Years' Successful Operation



OLDER than the Dominion itself, yet young as the latest sound business enterprise, this Bank offers a modern experienced service in every department of banking. No account is too small and none too large to

receive the full benefit of our service. You are invited to discuss your banking requirements with us.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

"YOUR BANK AND HOW YOU MAY USE IT"—Ask for booklet

held up due to the compressor breaking down. The Altoba-Clearwater well is continuing drilling and is below 2700 feet.

Everything is going fine with both Turner Valley and wildcat operations. The Brown interests' Jumping Pound well is logging satisfactorily and at last report was drilling in the Blairmore formation and expected to contact the Madison lime at around 7000 feet.

Since the above was written a telephone call from Lloydminster states that the Shaw-Franco No. 2 well encountered an oil horizon with some gas at 1755 ft.

At the time of this report the well had been in production for several hours and the oil was being bailed from the hole at the rate of 18 barrels

per hour or 432 barrels per day.

Officials say the oil was coming into the hole faster than the bailer could remove it. The oil is stated to be a lighter gravity than that obtained from the Lloydminster Royalties well located a half-mile north and a half-mile west of this well.

It is of course still too early to estimate the size of this well. However, the strike is very important as this type of oil is suitable as a fuel oil for ships, etc.

As this is written, I have just been listening to news commentators from the various capitals, and gasoline prices in Italy, Germany, France and Britain have soared beyond the price of the average citizen. All petroleum products are being conserved for the army in event of war being declared.

Keep posted about your Heart - and live longer!



YOU may feel as vigorous and healthy as ever. But if you have reached middle age you would be wise to have your heart examined from time to time.

Usually a person's arteries gradually harden as he grows older. This process is particularly serious when it affects those arteries on which the heart muscle itself depends for nourishment. If an artery in the heart hardens and thickens, its diameter narrows, clogging circulation and reducing the heart's vigor. In advanced stages this condition is known as arteriosclerosis or coronary heart disease. It sometimes occurs prematurely in persons in the fifties or forties, or even younger.

The men and women who make headlines with sudden death from heart disease are often those who didn't know anything was wrong with their hearts. In the earlier stages of heart disease a person may feel no pain—have no idea his heart isn't equal to any strain he might place upon it.

By the time definite heart symptoms appear, some damage has been done.

A sense of heaviness, oppression, or actual pain in the chest is the first warning many receive. So-called "acute indigestion," or a pain radiating to the shoulder, armpit or upper arm calls for immediate investigation. Shortness of breath during or after slight exertion may indicate heart trouble. On the other hand any of these symptoms may have a less serious origin. Your physician should decide.

As you and your heart grow older you may need to change your manner of living to avoid over-exertion. Work and play should be regulated so that you get enough but not too much physical exercise. Extremes of effort such as pulling, straining, and heavy lifting should be avoided if possible. Sufficient rest is of great importance. Keeping weight down to normal is also advisable to avoid a strain on your heart.

Thousands of men and women with heart disease are actively at work today because they followed medical advice.

The Metropolitan booklet "Protecting Your Heart" contains much valuable information for young persons and old. A post card will bring you a free copy. Address Booklet Department 9-T-39, Canadian Head Office, Ottawa.

Heart Disease under 40

While there is a variety of causes of heart disease in younger people, it is often a consequence of rheumatic fever. A child who suffers from swollen joints or muscle pains should receive prompt medical care. The "poison" of rheumatic fever may affect the valves and muscle of the heart, though it may be years before the damage is detected. Promptness in recognizing this ailment, proper medical treatment and aftercare may save the heart from serious injury.

Plan to visit the Metropolitan's Exhibits at The New York World's Fair and The Golden Gate International Exposition in San Francisco

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

NEW YORK

FREDERICK H. ECKER
Chairman of the Board



LEROY A. LINCOLN
President

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE—OTTAWA

SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

TRAVEL

FASHION

HOMES

THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 2, 1939

Halifax, Fortress of the East, Is Well Guarded

BY KENNETH JOHNSTONE

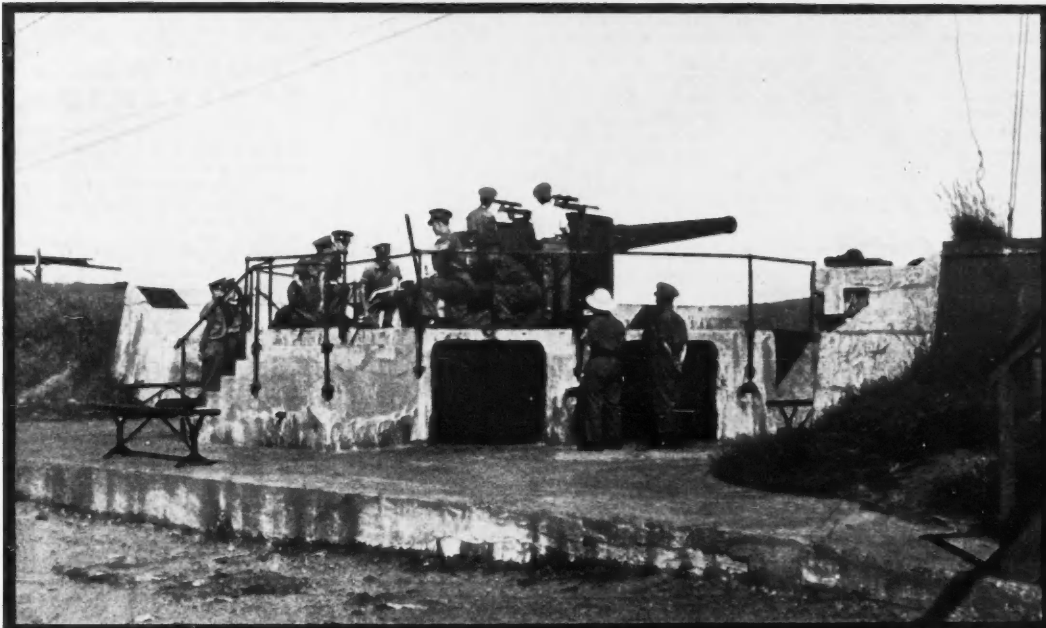
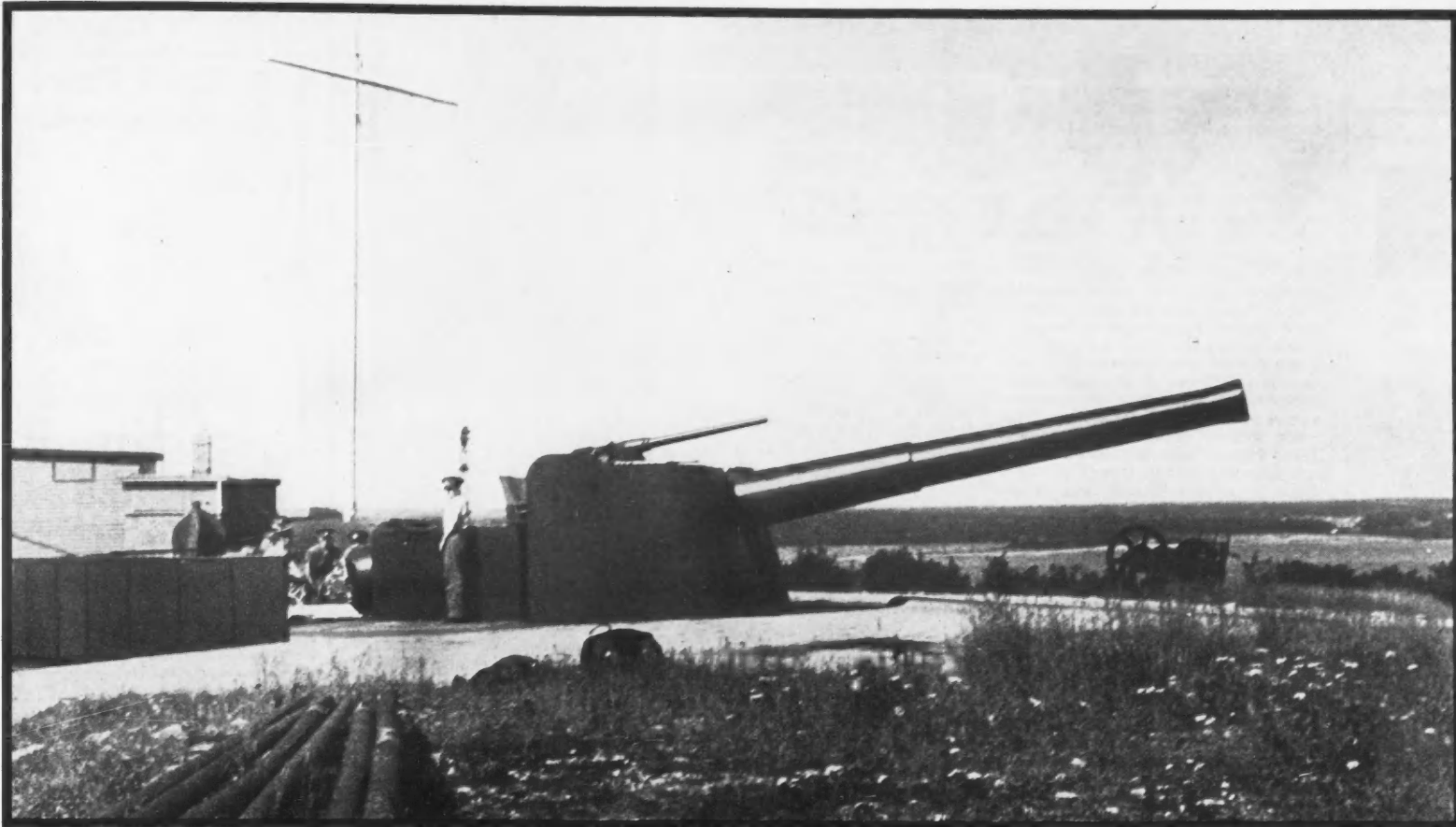
IT WAS nearly two hundred years ago that Britain decided to drive a wedge into the French stronghold of Acadia and accordingly sent out some 1200 men with their families to settle in Chebucto Bay and build there a fortified and permanent establishment. In the same year, 1749, Colonel the Hon. Edward Cornwallis arrived with a fleet of thirteen transports and a sloop-of-war, the *Sphinx*. Work was commenced immediately, laying out streets, erecting buildings, constructing a strong palisade of pickets as protection against Indian raids. That was the origin of Halifax, Fortress of the East.

One hundred and ninety years have passed. Today Halifax plays the same role in the defence of the Dominion of Canada that it played in the days

of its earliest history. In those hundred and ninety years the enemy has often changed, but the role of Halifax remains.

In 1755, during the Seven Years War, Halifax was the naval and military depot for the British in North America. In 1793, when war with France was declared, Halifax was filled with ships of war, troops, supplies. An expedition from Halifax attacked the French settlement at St. Pierre, returning with many prisoners. During the war of 1812-14 again Halifax served as a base in the war on two fronts, against both France and the United States. And in 1914-18, when the enemy was Germany with its dreaded raiders of the sea, it was from Halifax that convoys

(Continued on Page 15)



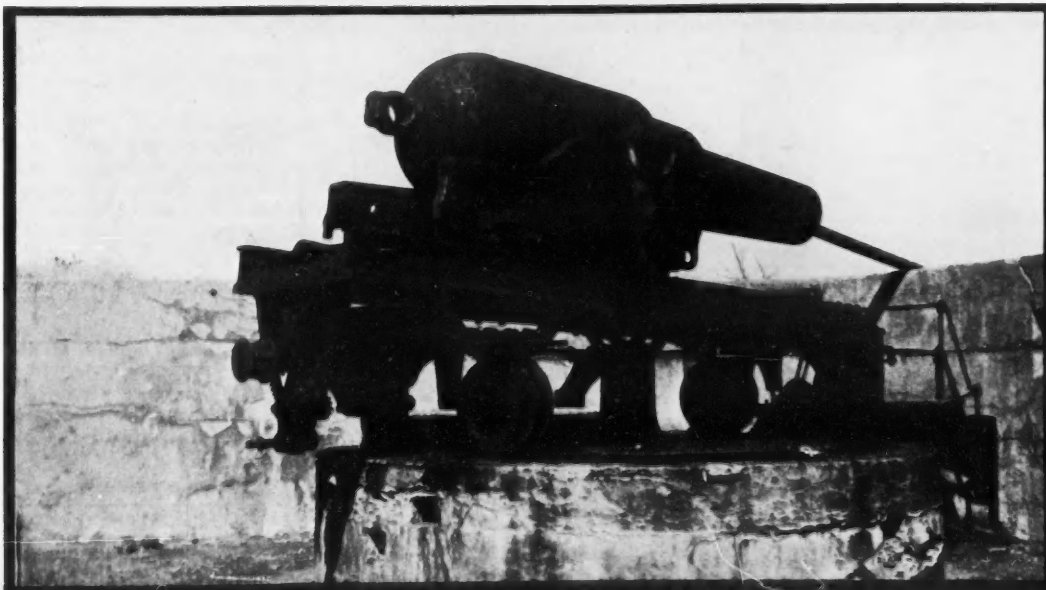
Halifax Has Seen Many Wars

ABOVE, LEFT: Loading a 6-inch at Sandwich; this gun has a range of some 12,000 yards. RIGHT: Drilling with a dummy loader; these dummy shells weigh just one hundred pounds each.

CENTRE LEFT: Cavalier Barracks, tenanted until 1932, erected in 1795; situated in the Halifax Citadel. RIGHT: Headquarters Military District No. 6, under the command of Brigadier Boak. Halifax Garrison at present consists of detachments of the Royal Canadian Artillery, Royal Canadian Engineers, Royal Canadian Regiment and other necessary services of a garrison town.

BELOW LEFT: Howitzer at York Redoubt, used sometimes for practice purposes; this is one of the guns which were ready for action at the turn of the last century. RIGHT: View from the Halifax Citadel looking across Harbor; the famous explosion took place in the part of the Basin in the left of this picture; in foreground, barracks of R.A.S.C.

—Photos by "Jay".



University of Toronto TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

A NATIONAL
INSTITUTION
(Established 1886)

Principal—Sir ERNEST MacMILLAN, B.A., Mus. D., LL.D.

Academic Year, September to June

Pupils may enter at any time

Attractive residence for young women students

The School offers complete tuition in all musical subjects from elementary work to Licentiate Diploma. Choice of seventeen free lecture series is offered to full-time students. Special inclusive rates for professional students. Scholarships and bursaries are available for talented students.

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations are held locally throughout Canada in June and July. Gold Medals are awarded in Associate and Licentiate examinations. Provincial Silver Medals will be awarded for Grades I to X.

Year Book and new two-year Syllabus sent on request.

ADDRESS—135 COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

FOR BUSINESS



NORMANDIE ROOF

Here the world's great cultures—that of old England, ancient France and modern America—meet and blend, radiating around the commercial and social centre of the great French-Canadian metropolis, Montreal. Visit the gay and glamorous Normandie Roof, "America's most beautiful room", atop the Mount Royal Hotel.

J. ALDERIC RAYMOND, President
VERNON G. CADDY, Managing Director

MOUNT
ROYAL
HOTEL
MONTREAL



MUSICAL EVENTS

Royal Marines Band at C.N.E.

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

FOR more than thirty years the public has been indebted to the Canadian National Exhibition (and incidentally the British Government) for bringing to Canada the greater British service bands. For the first time the Band of the Royal Marines has this year come across the Atlantic directed by one of the most celebrated of English band conductors and composers, Major Ricketts. One of his compositions, "Col. Bogey," has gone all over the world and has been constantly played for at least twenty years. The Royal Marines are colloquially known as the "Jollies," "soldier and sailor too" as Kipling put it. Significantly, Major Ricketts' first program at the C.N.E. began with his March "H.M. Jollies". Before his transfer to the Royal Marines, Major Ricketts was conductor of the Band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and in that capacity accompanied the present Duke of Windsor, then Prince of Wales, to the International Exposition at Buenos Aires a number of years ago.

The section of the Band of the Royal Marines now in Canada numbers fifty first rate musicians, including many soloists of rare skill. The tonal quality of the organization is beautiful in every detail and it plays with remarkable vitality and expression. Major Ricketts is markedly military in bearing and a conductor of unusual nervous force, as evidenced in the taste and brilliance of his nuancing. His repertoire is enormous, embracing every type of music that can be transferred to the band medium. The interpretations of military numbers could not be bettered, while in such a work as "Rigoletto," permitting display by several solo instruments, the lyrical beauty of the performance is memorable.

"Prom" Audience Distract

It was significant of the way people's thoughts were running that at last week's concert of the Promenade Symphony Orchestra in Varsity Arena, the audience only woke up to real enthusiasm when as a surprise number Reginald Stewart played "The British Grenadiers." At the outset it sang "God Save the King" less perfunctorily than usual;

and then settled down to a rather listless attitude, even toward such popular numbers as Bizet's "Carmen" Suite; though it did show signs of stimulus when Mr. Stewart played the broad and flowing strains of the Peers' Chorus from "Iolanthe" just before the immortal military ditty. Though everyone knows and is stirred by the vigorous drum-rhythm of "The British Grenadiers," I doubt whether many know what the song—a lengthy one—is all about. It describes the technique of an obsolete form of warfare, the use of detachments, advancing with burning hand grenades that were hurled into the enemy position. The class of soldiers it celebrated were indeed the bravest of the brave, and it is possible to approximately fix the date of the song, because hand grenades were first employed by the British army in 1678. The name of the composer is quite unknown, but his tune thrills listeners as much as it did when Marlborough was fighting in Flanders.

Though the Prom's audience was listless, the orchestra was not, and though the program was of routine character it was very well rendered. Unfortunately Purcell's "Golden Sonata," the most important item announced, was omitted, but an unfamiliar work of real interest was provided in an orchestral suite based on four piano pieces by Scarlatti, by Michele Esposito (1855-1929). Though a Neapolitan, his name means much more to Irishmen than to Italians. He settled in Dublin in 1882 as a member of the staff of the Royal Academy of Music, and lived there for 47 years. He did more to promote orchestral music in Ireland, through innumerable concerts, than any man before or since his time. Every artistic Dubliner of the pre-war period knew Michele Esposito and he gave one illustrious pupil to the world in Sir Hamilton Harty. His Scarlatti Suite is an exquisite example of scoring, especially in the way he has transferred purely pianistic effects to the woodwind. Mr. Stewart and his men gave a delightful interpretation. Among their other offerings was a colorful rendering of Dukas' "Sorcerer's Apprentice."

Three guest artists were on the program. A Toronto composer, John J. Weinzwieg, who has been working at Rochester with Dr. Howard Hanson, and previously studied with several eminent Toronto musicians, conducted the "Fugando" from his own "Suite for Orchestra." It is brisk, clever and vital, and Mr. Weinzwieg handled the baton well. Elie Spivak played a rather empty violin Concerto by Paganini with warm, pure ingratiating tone in legato passages; but the humidity got to his harmonics once or twice. The young Canadian pianist Jeanne Caille rendered Liszt's "Mephisto Valse" and a transcription of Bach's "Come Sweet Death" with distinguished quality of tone and admirable execution.

Three guest artists were on the program. A Toronto composer, John J. Weinzwieg, who has been working at Rochester with Dr. Howard Hanson, and previously studied with several eminent Toronto musicians, conducted the "Fugando" from his own "Suite for Orchestra." It is brisk, clever and vital, and Mr. Weinzwieg handled the baton well. Elie Spivak played a rather empty violin Concerto by Paganini with warm, pure ingratiating tone in legato passages; but the humidity got to his harmonics once or twice. The young Canadian pianist Jeanne Caille rendered Liszt's "Mephisto Valse" and a transcription of Bach's "Come Sweet Death" with distinguished quality of tone and admirable execution.

Death of Mrs. Caldwell

Word reached Toronto on August 25 of the death at Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, of Mrs. Caldwell who in the eighties and nineties was the foremost coloratura soprano resident in Toronto, and indeed in Canada. At the time of her death she was in her mid-eighties. Her husband was a well-known official of the Royal Bank of Canada, and after his retirement, Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell went to live in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Caldwell was of Welsh descent and her voice was not only pure, high and flexible but warm and emotional also. Many an elderly Canadian was thrilled in boyhood by her singing of arias by Rossini and Mozart. In ballads of a less exacting order her style was notably sincere. An old piece, "The Cuckoo Song," was sung by her with such ease and beauty that it was demanded on all occasions. It is interesting to note that several of her old associates on concert programs, some younger, some older than herself, still survive. They include Mrs. H. M. Blight, Toronto, who accompanied her on countless occasions; Mrs. Agnes Corlett Thompson, a beautiful soprano still living in Connecticut; Mrs. Mac-



PATRICIA BOWMAN, favorite ballerina with many audiences throughout America, will be the assisting artist at the Promenade Symphony Concert in Varsity Arena, next Thursday evening. Miss Bowman will include in her group The Blue Danube by Strauss, Tennis by Delibes, The Swan by Saint-Saens and Waltz Rhythmic by Richard Reibert.

Kelcan, then of Hamilton, a contralto who was her junior with a voice of noble quality; E. W. Schuch, baritone, and Jessie Alexander Roberts, elocutionist, all of whom reside in Toronto.

British factories working under pressure on armaments have been experimenting in the use of music during work hours as well as at rest periods, as a means of promoting efficiency. A considerable number report satisfactory results. Music stops chatter which retards efficiency, whereas the privilege of singing during work seems to speed production. Employees doing hammer work enjoy keeping time to music. Slow or fast music affects the speed of workers, as they unconsciously follow the beat. Girls show a preference for working in departments where music is used as against "unmusical" departments even when higher wages are available. The real answer is that music relieves the drab monotony of the modern factory system.

Capt. J. J. Gagnier, conductor of the Grenadier Guards Band of Montreal, has inaugurated a delightful feature in connection with the international broadcasts of his celebrated organization. Each week he is reviving one of the ancient military marching songs of France, some of which go back to the ninth century. These songs, which have innumerable verses, are wonderfully spirited and haunting in their steady rhythm. An excellent baritone singer is used to line out the song with a chorus chanting the refrain. This particular episode invariably "steals" the program.

Many Music Festivals

It will surprise many readers to know that there are now sixty Musical Competition Festivals in Canada, the major ones being the great provincial events of Quebec and the Western provinces. These figures were recently revealed by George S. Mathieson of Winnipeg, general secretary of the Western Federation of Festivals. Three gifted British musicians have already accepted appointment as adjudicators for the chain of larger events next winter and spring. Best known is the famous song interpreter, John Goss. The senior of the group will however be Dr. C. H. Moody, organist and choral director of Ripon Cathedral, who comes to Canada in a judicial capacity for the first time. The third member of the group is Bernard Naylor of Cambridge, a very brilliant young musician who was resident in Winnipeg in 1932 and 1933, and did much to stimulate interest in symphonic music.

Richardson Irwin, who in the years immediately following the war was a well-known tenor and choir singer in Winnipeg, recently revisited his old home town after fifteen years' absence. He and Theodore Webb, another ex-Winnipeg singer, now a well-known recitalist in the United States, were both members of the Winnipeg Male Voice Choir in the days when it was conducted by Hugh Ross, now conductor of the famous Schola Cantorum Chorus, New York. Richardson Irwin is on the vocal faculty of the Juilliard School of Music. For ten years he sang the musical illustrations for the lectures of the famous critic, the late W. J. Henderson.

James Robertson, of London, England, recently arrived in Canada to take over the post of conductor of the Winnipeg Philharmonic Choir and Winnipeg Male Voice Choir, organizations with a high record of achievement. Mr. Robertson is widely known in British musical circles and this summer acted as assistant conductor to Adolf Busch in the Glyndebourne Operatic Festival. The most unique feature of this event was a revival of Verdi's early opera "Macbeth."



ADJUDICATOR of the musical events at the Canadian National Exhibition this year is Dr. Alfred Whitehead of Montreal. He is organist and choir-master of Christ Church Cathedral and a widely known composer.

—Photo by Nakash.

PROMENADE

• SYMPHONY CONCERTS
Reginald Stewart, Conductor

PATRICIA
BOWMAN

America's Favorite Ballerina
Varsity THUR., SEPT. 7 8.50
ARENA
Prices: 25c, 35c; Res. 50c, 80c. Heintzman's and Mooney's daily. Arena Thursdays Only. ERNEST JOHNSON, Manager.

Reduced Prices on Evergreens

Japanese Yew for Hedges:	Each	Each
	per	per
	3 or	20 or
	more	more
9-12 inch Bare roots . . .	\$.60	\$.50
9-12 inch Ball and burlap80	.65
12-15 inch Bare roots80	.65
12-15 inch Ball and burlap . . .	1.00	.85
15-18 inch Bare roots . . .	1.00	.85
15-18 inch Ball and burlap . . .	1.20	1.00
18-24 inch Bare roots . . .	1.20	1.00
18-24 inch Ball and burlap . . .	1.50	1.25

Full list of new low prices on evergreens free on request.

A COMPLETE LANDSCAPE SERVICE

The SHERIDAN
NURSERIES Limited

HEAD OFFICE:
4 St. Thomas St., Toronto 5.
SALES STATIONS:
1186 Bay St., Toronto.
Lakeshore Highway No. 2 at Clarkson
5895 Cote des Neiges Rd., Montreal, P.Q.



A place of rest and peace amid well appointed buildings and lovely grounds, where the family physician can send his cases needing treatment for nervous or mild mental disorders, knowing that they will receive understanding care from a competent medical and nursing staff.

Rates moderate
Address:
Harvey Clare, M.D., Medical Superintendent
Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ont.

FOR YOUR BETTER HEARING



Western Electric
HEARING AID
Ortho-technic Model

If you are hard of hearing, you owe it to yourself to try this Western Electric Audiphone. It has brought new hearing ease, new happiness to thousands of users!

Made by Bell Telephone makers—based on advanced technique in hearing aid design—it should help you to hear distinctly in group conversation—at greater distances—in any position. It provides natural tone—greater volume—and its batteries last longer.

Your dealer will recommend the Audiphone that best meets your particular needs, after audiometric tests. There is a national network of hearing aid service stations.

Accepted by
Council of Physical Therapy
American Medical Association.
Distributed in Canada by
Northern Electric Company Limited
Montreal, Que.

NORTHERN ELECTRIC CO. Limited,
Dept. 918, Montreal.
Please send details on Western Electric Audiphone (Ortho-technic Model) and name of nearest dealer.
Name _____
Address _____
City or Town _____

LAVENDER AND LOVELINESS



So lovely—so exquisite—it makes you catch your breath in admiration. Such is the English Complexion, created, nourished and guarded by the most famous of Beauty Preparations—those of Yardley of Bond Street.

You may enjoy this same fine complexion care. At the better stores you will find a host of preparations created by Yardley to weave charm into your personality. There is the Yardley Lavender, of course—immortal, timeless fragrance which women of taste everywhere find indispensable for every occasion. And there are the most subtly refining face creams and lotions, face powders of fairy-like fineness, cosmetics discreet and intriguing, the Yardley Lavender Soap—the Luxury Soap of the World—a whole world of beauty care created for you by Yardley. Write Yardley & Co. (Canada) Limited, Toronto, for a free copy of "Beauty Secrets from Bond Street".



Yardley English Lavender—
35¢ to \$12.00
Yardley English Lavender Soap—
The Luxury Soap of the World—
35¢ a large cake, 3 for \$1.00
Yardley English Lavender
Face Powder—\$1.10
Yardley English
Complexion Cream—\$1.10

YARDLEY LAVENDER

FILM PARADE

Headlines in the Crisis

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

DURING the most cheerless week in the history of mankind the local newspapers provided at least one comedy note. The polite attempt of our headline writers to keep the public from feeling that anything upsetting was going on in the world was both fantastic and funny. While anti-aircraft guns were being mounted on the buildings of the capitals of Europe and distracted statesmen were darting between Moscow, Berlin, Rome, Paris and London, our newspaper headlines announced soothingly that a local man had been made head of the Salvation Army; or, with exaggerated excitement, that a prisoner had broken out of the Barrie Jail. It all reminded one of a polite tea-party at which people exchanged neighborly small-talk, with a corpse lying under the sofa. Occasionally a newsboy would break through the genteel tabu and waving a newspaper which announced "ATTENDANCE RECORD SET BY C.N.E." would shout, "Read All About the Big War-Scare, All About It!" Apart from that you wouldn't have known there was a thing going on.

The public it was obvious was a hysterical patient who had to be kept under by bromide solutions. Even the local newscasters co-operated in the treatment. Speaking from the Exhibition Grounds, they announced that Lake Ontario was sparkling in the sunshine, the lawns and flower-beds had never looked lovelier, and the announcer was gazing out over a virtual sea of humanity, with stary-eyed youngsters darting hither and thither carrying samples from the Pure Food Building. . . They then approached by stealthy degrees the fact that while Heaven was shining on the Canadian National Exhibition, it was glowering noticeably over Central Europe.

At the time of writing, negotiations are still going on among the diplomats of Europe and the prospects for peace never looked blacker. Local Version: BLAST WRECKS HOUSE; ALARMS NEIGHBORS. It is quite possible that within twenty-four hours Herr Hitler will press the button that sends the world spinning down into its final cycle of horror and destruction. When that happens, our newspaper headline will no doubt announce to us "LOCAL SEER PROPHECIES HARD WINTER."

Finger on Lip

There is, I suppose, a genuine humanitarian motive behind this cautious sick-bed approach to what may very well be the death of civilization. In this case, however, it has rather over-reached itself and we now have the unnerving feeling that the milder the headline and the smaller the type, the worse the news. When anyone glides up to you with finger on lip and a smile of ghastly reassurance on his face you can be pretty sure that the internal injuries are going to prove fatal.

The screen at any rate didn't play down the international situation in its current reviews. "The March Of Time" devoted itself to a study of Anglo-American relationships and English preparations for Armageddon. And there was an extra war-preparations feature, hurriedly assembled after the signing of the Russo-German non-aggression pact. The screen was filled with marching men, English householders digging for cover in their back-gardens, England's conscript army lining up to receive its kit. London blacked out before our eyes and the great Army plane carrier broke away from the launching ceremonies and crashed in a shower

of flying timbers into the sea. (One dead and many injured.)

It was all pretty depressing. But it's hard to believe that anything would really have been gained if the screen news editors had deliberately played down the war situation and concentrated, say, on the triumph of the Ladies' Softball League, Beagle Breeding, and the Local Business Men's Parade. It's one thing to push the skeleton in the cupboard, and quite another to keep it from rattling.

Whose Baby?

The problem of the Unmarried Mother would seem at first glance to be unpromising material for comedy. As it is worked out in "Bachelor Mother," however, it turns out to be one of the season's brightest pictures. The heroine (Ginger Rogers) discovers an infant on the steps of a Foundling Home, during her noon-hour from the department store where she is employed. From this point on the plot builds with fantastic



MAURICE COLBOURNE author of the London success "Charles The King" which will tour Canada this Fall. Mr. Colbourne plays the part of Viscount Wentworth in the production.

logic to her helpless acceptance of the founding as her own. Ginger Rogers' talent as a comedienne is now almost as fluent and sensational as her dancing so you won't have to regret too much that she goes into only one short jitterbug sequence in this picture. She is undoubtedly one of the luckiest girls in Hollywood, for her talent never seems to get bogged down with a bad script or an incompetent partner. Both her partner (David Niven) and her script in "Bachelor Mother" are equal to Miss Rogers. . . "Miracles For Sale," with Florence Rice and Robert Young, and "Winter Carnival" with Ann Sheridan, are B-ish productions, shading to C.

TRAVELERS

Mrs. J. P. Esterbrook has returned to Toronto from a visit to the Pacific Coast.

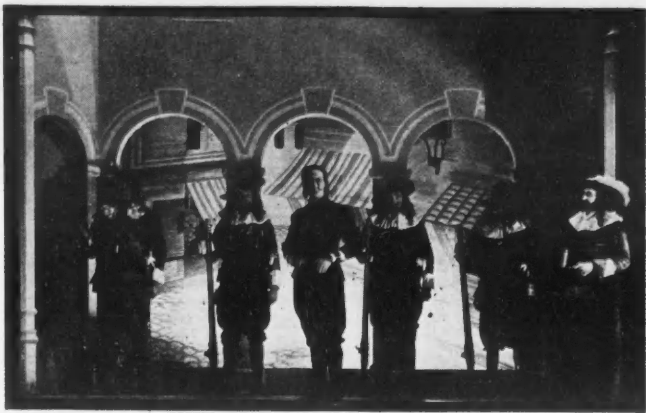
Dr. J. C. B. Grant has returned to Toronto from England.

Miss Harriet Cuttle, of Quebec, is spending some time in Tadoussac where she is the guest of Miss Anna Bailey at the summer residence of her parents, Baron and Baroness d'Avray.

Miss Vivienne Fowler of Halifax, N.S., is spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Roy Fowler, in Sackville, N.B. Miss Joyce Atkinson, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, has returned to Fredericton.



"CHARLES THE KING". A dramatic moment from the London stage success which Maurice Colbourne and Barry Jones are bringing on a twenty weeks' tour of all larger Canadian cities. The opening is scheduled for October 2 in Montreal.



WITH HIS FACE BRANDED, William Prynn the agitator addresses the crowd under guard. A scene from the spectacular London stage production "Charles The King" which Maurice Colbourne and Barry Jones are bringing on a Canadian tour this season.

AT THE THEATRE

THE most massive dramatic production ever to come to Canada is "Charles the King" which Maurice Colbourne and Barry Jones will present to this country's theatre-goers in their first trans-Canada tour in seven years. This lengthy play in 13 scenes, dealing with that turbulent period in British history when Charles I submitted to execution rather than surrender his monarchical rights to Cromwell, England's first and last dictator, is set on as vast a stage as the times it chronicles.

Before such massive stage sets as Whitehall Palace, the Privy Council Chamber, the Tower of London and Westminster, parade such historical notables, in addition to the King and Cromwell, as William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury; Juxon, Bishop of London; Viscount Wentworth, commander of the King's forces; William Prynn, the rebel pamphleteer; John Pym, Cromwell's henchman; Van Dyck, the artist; and the host of war profiteers whose victim is the King.

There are 48 speaking parts alone in this elaborate production and two baggage cars will be utilized in transporting the scenery and the many trunks of colorful period costumes during the trans-Canada tour. "Charles the King," written by Maurice Colbourne, has already had a seven months' run at the Lyric Theatre, London. It is this produc-

tion, intact, which Canadian theatre-goers will see this season.

The tour opens at His Majesty's Theatre, Montreal, on October 2nd, when "Charles the King" will have its North American premiere. More than twenty weeks' engagements comprise the trans-Canada jaunt of this largest dramatic company that has ever come to this country. Among the cities to be visited are Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria. On the eastward journey, the Colbourne-Jones company will play the Maritimes.

"Charles the King," in addition to being a great spectacle, has won the acclaim of the London critics for the masterly performance of Barry Jones as the dreaming monarch who is ruthlessly slaughtered by Cromwell and his followers. No stranger to kingly roles, Barry Jones invests his King Charles with dignity and simplicity and his performance is now credited as being the best of a notable stage career. Playing opposite him as Queen Henrietta Maria is Miss Vivienne Bennett who is at present the leading lady of the current Shakespeare Festival at Stratford-on-Avon. Studying the large supporting cast are some of the best-known names of the English theatre. Maurice Colbourne himself plays a small but important role, that of Viscount Wentworth.

Halifax is Well Guarded

(Continued from Page 13) were made up, and the terrific explosion of 1917 served to remind the world in a horrible way of the importance of this, Canada's eastern bulwark.

Today, the forts and redoubts that dot the coast-line on either arm of the harbor look as if they might be part of the obsolete though picturesque fortifications that extend from old Fort George on Citadel Hill and reach to the Martello Tower in Point Pleasant Park. But badly mistaken would the traveler be who might carry away such an impression. For now, more so than at any time in its history, does Halifax stand as the Fortress of the East, guarding Canada's greatest harbor, long-time base of the North Atlantic fleet and with a basin capable of holding all the world's fleets at the same time. And in addition, a large civil and military air-base, one of the connecting links with the Old Country, stands in need of protection. The all-year-round harbor, vital link in the food life-line for a Britain at war, is still as important as it was in 1914-18.

That is why Halifax is the chief Imperial Military and Naval Station in Canada. That is why the city is the headquarters of Military District No. 6. And that is why the guns which command the harbor and sweep the coast-line for a distance of more than eight miles range to sea are among the most up-to-date and modern armament to be found in any coastal defence system in the world.

THE defences of Halifax offer a cross-section of Canadian history brought sparkingly to-date in the gleaming rich muzzles of the great 9.2 guns which move on their mountings at the touch of a finger at the controls. But that history begins with the Citadel, and Fort George on its summit.

It was the prolific Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, who hastened the "modernisation" of Fort George. And a great work it was, with its 8-pointed star formation, its three ravelins, separate defences in themselves placed at strategic weak spots in the fort's walls, its thick walls, and the dry moat that was to act as a trap for the unsuspecting storming forces. Thirty years it took to complete the casements and outer walls. The top of citadel hill was shaved off some eighty feet. But the French never came back as the Duke had feared, and just thirty years after it was completed, Fort George was deemed obsolete.

Obsolete as an active factor in the defence system of Halifax, the fort whose cannon had never fired a ball at an enemy was still used for occupational and training purposes right up until 1932. In the Great War, enemy civilians were interned at the Fort, in the Cavalier Barracks which were built in 1795. But since 1932 the Citadel, as it is more commonly if incorrectly called, has become a real museum piece. Only the barracks of

the Royal Army Signals Corps under its walls and the guides drawn from the Corps of Commissionaires serve to bring a present-day touch to the surroundings of the fort.

Even more completely has the Martello tower joined the museum of war history. Another evidence of the activity of the Duke of Kent, it was built under his direction in 1796, a structure 40 feet high with walls nearly six feet thick, and with a cute little gadget over the entrances for the pouring of hot lead down the necks of careless stormers. Bomb-proof in its day, the tower housed a squad of gunners for many years, a gun on its top commanding the entrance to Halifax Harbor. But the advent of heavier guns and more powerful artillery soon rendered the structure obsolete, and today the only occupants of Halifax's Martello Tower are the children who play on its walls and the shade of the Duke of Kent frowning at the desecration of his handiwork.

More recently condemned as obsolete is York Redoubt on the North West Arm. In fact, the Halifax "Tourists' Guide Book" blithely informs us that York Redoubt is one of the two strongest fortifications in Halifax. It has been obsolete since the War. But the great howitzers still peering over its walls are an impressive monument to its former strength. Today detachments of militia occasionally train within the walls of York Redoubt, but its only signs of permanent habitation are the lines of washing that hang outside the door of the caretaker's residence.

AT SANDWICH, just a short distance past York, there is a different story to tell. Here, members of the permanent force of Army Artillery are busy training detachments of troops sent from various parts of Eastern Canada. Here the very latest of equipment is available, 9.2 guns, 6-inchers, dummy loaders for practice purposes. Raw recruits soon learn to man a gun, load and fire with the ease and skill of veterans. And it is no child's play, this lifting of an object weighing just one hundred pounds and slipping it into place to coincide with the movements of a half-dozen other people all working in unison.

During a period of war-time, a permanent watch is kept on the guns day and night. The hundred and fifty men who are allotted to each gun are divided into three groups. The first detachment is trained to be at its post just thirty seconds after the alarm. The second detachment stands by to be ready in a few minutes' time, and the third rests until its turn comes. And so, along the rugged coastline that juts out past the entrance to Halifax Harbor, these batteries of modern guns stand ready to meet any threat, as their forefathers have done for two centuries past. For Halifax is still Canada's Fortress of the East.

"My mother's prettier than your mother!"



Your child is so aware of the texture of your skin . . . loves to touch your face when it's soft and smooth. And you know

how much it means to you when your child says: "How lovely you look, Mother. I'm so proud of you!"

The regular use of Elizabeth Arden's essential preparations will help to keep your skin fresh and radiant. A little care each morning, a little care each night, is the Elizabeth Arden way to beauty.

The Elizabeth Arden Essential Preparations You Need Are:

Cleansing Cream	\$1.10 to \$ 6.00	Velva Cream	\$1.10 to \$ 6.00
Skin Tonic	\$1.10 to \$15.00	Orange Skin Cream	\$1.10 to \$ 8.00

At Smartest Shops in every town

Elizabeth Arden

Salons: SIMPSON'S—Toronto and Montreal

NEW YORK PARIS LONDON TORONTO

It's King's Plate



-THE PRESENT WITH A FUTURE..

MAYFLOWER PATTERN



Years to come will find the gift of King's Plate still prominent among the home's most treasured possessions. Pictured here is Mayflower - a pattern which time will but serve to endear . . . reproduced with the cameo sharpness of designs in sterling. Each piece hand burnished . . . staple pieces silver shod. Plated more than a third deeper than triple plate. Such flawless quality and amazingly low prices will be a revelation to you!

Illustrated, the beautiful new PRESENTATION "Deck and Drawer" Chest. 61 piece Mayflower pattern service for eight . . . Several other distinctive chests. Priced from \$35.

KING'S PLATE CARVING SETS
• Mayflower pattern
• Sheffield DeLuxe mirror stainless blades and forks.
Priced from \$10.



• Silver Shod signifies a mound of solid silver - seven times the thickness of triple plate, applied to points of greatest wear on staple pieces of Mayflower King's Plate.

*SOLID SILVER AT POINT OF WEAR
STAPLE PIECES SILVER SHOD TO WITHSTAND THE HARDEST USAGE

IF IT'S Mayflower IT'S KING'S PLATE

McGLASHAN, CLARKE CO. LIMITED
NIAGARA FALLS CANADA

TRINITY COLLEGE Separate Senior and Junior Schools FOUNDED 1863

SCHOOL

Tradition and Progress

A BOARDING SCHOOL IN THE COUNTRY FOR BOYS

Scholarships of the value of \$500. a year and twelve Bursaries are awarded annually.

For full information please write to
PHILIP A. C. KETCHUM, M.A., B.Ed., HEADMASTER

Michaelmas Term begins on September 12th

BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL
LENOXVILLE, QUE.

FOUNDED 1837

Boys will return for Michaelmas Term
September 12th. and 14th., 1939

Particulars of Entrance Scholarships and Bursaries on request.

C. G. M. GRIER, M.A., Headmaster

Meisterschaft College
FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
1889 to 1939

The only school in Canada to offer thoroughly individualized training with limited enrolments per teacher. Academic and commercial courses for young people preparing to enter either University or business. For full particulars write registrar.

SCHOOL REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH.
2 ST. CLAIR AVE. EAST - TORONTO, ONTARIO

CHARACTER BUILDING
at
APPLEBY SCHOOL
A RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS
FROM 8 TO 19

Beautifully located on Lake Ontario—pass, honor matriculation courses and entrance to R.M.C. Individual attention a feature—Complete equipment for athletics maintained. Holders of District Headquarters Challenge Cup.

FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 13. SCHOOL PROSPECTUS SENT ON REQUEST
REV. J. A. M. BELL (Headmaster)

Alma College
ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO

Delightful location; Extensive grounds; well appointed buildings with Automatic Sprinkler Protection; Gymnasium; Swimming Pool; Tennis Courts; Riding; Golf; Skating; and other sports. Courses include High School to Junior and Senior Matriculation, Public School, Music, Secretarial, Home Economics, Art, Dramatics, Interior Decoration and Handicrafts. Affiliated with University of Western Ontario in Arts and Home Economics.

Write for prospectus: Principal, Rev. P. S. Dobson, M.A., D.D.
A RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Hatfield Hall School
COBourg

A Church Boarding School for Girls
Re-Opens Wednesday, September 13th

Miss W. M. Wilson, B.A. Hons. Principals Miss M. W. Ellis, B.Sc. (London, Eng.)

TORONTO'S RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN

Light Airy Bedrooms, Attractive Sitting Rooms, Excellent Meals, Laundry Facilities.

Transients Accommodated

Operated by
THE SISTERS OF SAINT JOHN THE DIVINE
Apply to The Bursar
45 Brunswick Avenue TORONTO Midway 5766

"ON SUNDAY—THE SUNDAY TIMES"

This is the slogan of more than three hundred thousand of the best-informed families in Great Britain. They are people who demand the fullest possible summary of fact, with a commentary which bears the mark of authoritative opinion.

You, too, if you are eager to obtain the best available information on the march of events in Britain and Western Europe, should become a regular reader of the SUNDAY TIMES. You, too, should enjoy the services of writers whose names are by-words in political journalism all over the world. You, too, should enjoy a commentary on literature, drama, the arts and sport by critics of the first rank. For then you will know what Britain is doing, and what Britain is thinking.

Sunday Times
THE VOICE OF BRITAIN

Send your subscription to Sunday Times, 159 Bay Street, Toronto. (3 months 90c, 6 months \$1.85, 12 months \$3.70). Sample copy on request.

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

Jewish Problems

BY CLARIS EDWIN SILCOX

"Common Ground: A Plea for Intelligent Americanism," by Morris S. Lazaron. Smithers and Bonelli, \$2.75.

A FEW years ago three men—a Protestant clergyman, a Catholic priest and a Jewish rabbi—toured the United States together, holding discussions, addressing public meetings and setting up small groups pledged to the creation of inter-religious goodwill and understanding. It was an unique experiment in American life, and Rabbi Morris Lazaron of Baltimore was one of the three musketeers. It is doubtful if a more understanding or engaging Jewish rabbi could have been found on the American continent for such a task. He can trace his ancestry to before the expulsion of the Jews from Spain and his more immediate ancestors settled in the Virgin Islands in the latter part of the seventeenth century. His mother's cousin was the Secretary of War and Secretary of State for the Confederate States under Jefferson Davis. So he has an American background. But more than that—while he is loyal to his Jewish tradition and an ardent advocate of the religious point of view, he is unusually understanding of the values in Christianity, both Catholic and Protestant.

In this new book he makes a plea for intelligent Americanism and gives good advice to the Jews and Christians of the United States. He also tells all North Americans, including Canadians, some things which they need to digest, especially in these days when the ever-recurring prejudice against the Jew is so easily fanned. Yet, Rabbi Lazaron does not indulge unduly the martyr-complex of the Jew. If he seeks to enlighten the Gentiles, he at the same time does not hesitate to show Israel her sin. His analysis of the fundamental weak-

ness in most of the panaceas suggested by the Jews for anti-Semitism is trenchant; he shows the hopelessness of Jewish nationalism and, in the judgment of the reviewer, rightly recalls the Jew to a fresh appreciation of the glory of his religious heritage. "One Jewish cheat or 'chiseler,' one Jewish racketeer or criminal, one Jew who turns a sharp, shady deal can undo the work of thousands who are honest and upright. . . . Every Jew in America must be decent, honest, law-abiding, socially-minded, useful and God-fearing. . . . Till we reclaim our religious inheritance we shall be too weak to fight against integrating forces within us or without." This is a large order for any racial or religious group, but the Jews will do well not to ignore this challenge.

The book covers a wide field; here you may find many allegations, e.g., that Jews are mostly communists, definitely refuted by unimpeachable statistics; here you will find some subtle and honest criticism on Protestant and Catholic Christianity which Christians should take to heart; here above all you get a moral passion for a better world in which both Jew and Christian may walk in dignity and freedom. If Christians are apt to believe that Judaism as a religion has shot its bolt and has degenerated into a simple technique for maintaining the racial solidarity of Jews, they may be startled to find here a devotion to religious principles coupled with a recognition of the constant expansion of the idea of divine revelation which may make them impatient with too many of the narrow views of God so often found in Christian literature. Indeed, Rabbi Lazaron quotes James Parkes as stating that on four points Judaism surpassed Christianity—in its sense of the community, in its idea of progressive

revelation, in its superior synthesis between authority and liberty, and in its insistence on the direct responsibility of each generation to reinterpret The Teaching and to understand God. One may challenge this in part, even as the Jew is justified in challenging the frequent criticism of Jewish "legalism" put forward by Christian scholars; nevertheless, there is much here to ponder.

There is a genuine social passion in Rabbi Lazaron's book, and one has no hesitation in recommending it as one of the most thoughtful and most discreet books on the whole field of Jewish-Christian relations which has been written by a Jew.

Royal Progress

"North America Sees Our King and Queen," by Keith V. Gordon. Illustrated. Ryerson Press. \$1.25.

BY LAURA MASON

THIS account of the Royal tour was obviously written for an overseas public. Such readers will probably not grieve that the Quints got a chapter, while Toronto and other Ontario centres were ignored, and the Maritimes received either mere mention or a few lines of print. This lack of balance is unfortunate though understandable in a book written at such high speed after an exhausting tour.

On some points Mr. Gordon throws interesting light. When Her Majesty spoke in French in Ottawa she referred with consummate tact to the parallels between Scotland and Quebec: ". . . In my native land of Scotland we have a law founded on Roman law. It springs from the same fountain head as your civil law in the old province of Quebec. In England, as in Canada's other provinces, Common Law prevails. At Ottawa, as at Westminster, both are administered by the Supreme Court of Justice. To me this is a very happy augury. To see your two great races with their different legislations, beliefs and traditions, uniting more and more closely, after the manner of England and Scotland, by ties of affection, of respect and of common ideals, is my fondest wish."

Mr. Gordon states that this part of the speech was not prepared by a member of the King's staff: "Her Majesty insisted on studying the draft herself, and the references to Scotland and Scottish legislation were appended by the Queen in her own hand, and were entirely her own composition."

From which it is evident that Her Majesty's mental endowments march with her beauty and personal charm.

It was, by the way, Mr. King's, and not His Majesty's, mention of "those cherished children of the Empire, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret," which caused the Royal parents to exchange the fond and happy smile referred to on page 35.

World Reports

"Foreign Correspondent," by Twelve British Journalists. Oxford Press. \$3.25.

BY B. K. SANDWELL

EXCEPT that each is written by, and tells some personal reminiscences of, a British foreign correspondent, these twelve twenty-page articles have no common principle, and it is difficult to tell why they should have been made into a book. They are very uneven in interest, and to serious readers the first, by young Mr. O. D. Gallagher of the *Express*, will certainly not be the most interesting. The third, by Arthur Koestler, deals with the Jew-Arab controversy in Palestine, and should be read by all those who feel inclined to a romantic sympathy with the Arabs. It makes it abundantly clear that the Jews are introducing modern industrial and agricultural efficiency into Palestine and that the Arabs dislike it. It is the Kruger problem all over again: how far can the world tolerate a gross underdevelopment of the natural resources of an area because the race inhabiting that area prefers them underdeveloped? (Incidentally the Young Nations now make the same charge against us Canadians, maintaining that we have no right to keep for eleven million people an area which would easily support thirty or forty.) The best written article is of course that of Douglas Reed of "Insanity Fair," but it will not help you to sleep at night.

The Crime Calendar

BY J. V. McAREE

THERE is a murder in "A Well Born Corpse" by Edna Benjamin (Macmillan, \$2.25) but there is no detective. Nor is there much mystery. That is to say the obvious murderer turns out to be the actual murderer. This is a first novel and no doubt Miss Benjamin will pick up the tricks of the trade as she goes along. It will be necessary for her to more completely baffle her readers and to learn to work out a complicated plot. This is really a story of the somewhat reprehensible children of the extremely rich, laid in New York. But the scene might be anywhere. There is one odd quirk connected with a will. There is a good deal of drinking and the char-

acters seem real. For a beginner it is something more than promising. . . . "Holiday Camp Murder" by Basil Francis (Macmillan, \$2.25) is an English story whose novelty resides chiefly in its setting. The pace is somewhat pedestrian and the detectives are represented not as supermen but as level headed plodders with their wits about them. There is a surprise ending but we are left in doubt as to whether the motive for the murder is sufficient. Our pleasure in the book was enhanced by the quotation of what is undoubtedly a new high in prepositional endings—"What did you bring me that book to be read to out of from for?"

A SELECT SCHOOL

A Business School with University Atmosphere requiring Junior High School graduation and character references from every student. Secretarial training of college grade. New curriculum, graduates of which become paid employees of the school itself for 16 weeks or until permanently placed. Modern fireproof building. Air conditioned. Sorority, Glee Club, Dramatic Society, Riding, swimming, golf, tennis, badminton, skiing, skating, dancing, conducted concerts and industrial tours.

THE SECOND SECRETARIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Write for Prospectus: Principal, Miss Helen Perkins, B.A., L.T.C.M., One St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto, Ontario.

Mothersills

Quickly Relieves Travel Sickness

BOWES BOOKSHOP

Is your name on our Mailing List for our free BOOKS IN ALL SUBJECTS? Let us have a note of the particular book or books you are reading.

CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND



ALBERT COLLEGE

with Residential Accommodation
GRAHAM THE HALL MANOR
For Boys and Young Men For Girls and Young Women

Courses Offered:
Public, Lower, Middle School
Honour Matriculation
Second Year University (Queen's)
Business Administration and Commerce
Music and Dramatic Arts
Physical Recreation

Principal and Head Master
Rev. Bert Howard, D.D.
Illustrated prospectus and information regarding Bursaries and Scholarships on request. Early registration recommended.

CANTAB Coaching College

PRINCIPAL
L. S. N. HOARE, M.A., AALPA.
Cambridge University

MATRICULATION SPECIALISTS
All-Day Classes with Individual Instruction. Laboratory, Study-room, etc.

KI. 8318 287 Russell Hill Rd. TORONTO

LAKEFIELD PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Lakefield, Ont.
Established 60 years

A residential school for boys in the Kawartha Lakes district. Healthy country surroundings. Small classes with individual instruction, 8 years of age to Senior Matriculation. School reopens September 14th.

FOR FULL INFORMATION PLEASE WRITE TO THE HEADMASTER

St. Andrew's College

FOUNDED 1899

An exceptional boarding school for boys

AURORA, ONT.

Healthful Altitude—857 feet
K. G. B. KETCHUM, B.A., HEADMASTER

Ontario Ladies' College

WHITBY, ONTARIO
Established 1874

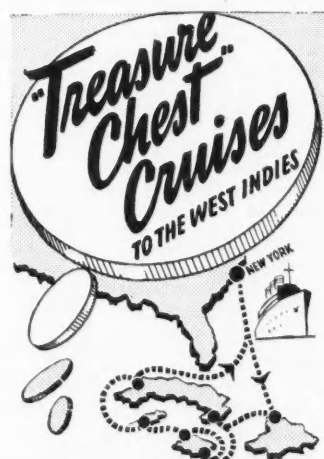
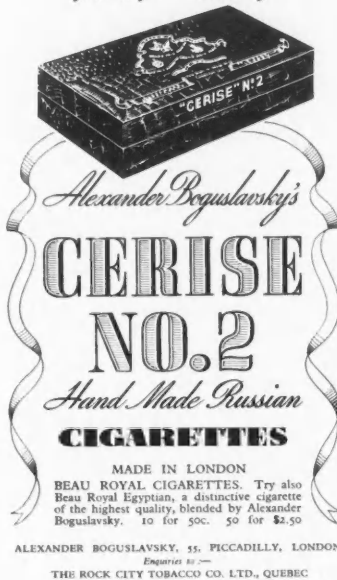
A Residential School for Girls
Beautiful situation in 100 acres of grounds. Complete Modern Education in attractive cultured environment. Public school to Honour Matriculation. Music, Art, Household Science, Secretarial Courses and Dramatics. Swimming Pool and Gymnasium. Resident Mistress of Physical Education. Supervised Winter and Summer Sports. Riding on quiet country roads—Reopens September 12th.

For Calendar apply to Principal,
REV. C. R. CARSCALLAN, M.A., D.D.



Since the middle of the 18th century the world has seen remarkable mechanical advances in the art of spinning and weaving; but the influence of the old-time craftsmen still prevails. In weaving, as in many other trades, men still faithfully follow the example of tradition, producing slowly, with loving care, work which is seldom equalled, never excelled such as Scotch Shawls, Persian Carpets, Hand-made Cigarettes. It was Alexander Boguslavsky, a master blender of tobacco, who over a generation ago first created Cerise No. 2 Russian cigarettes for people of refinement and good taste. Today Cerise No. 2 are still made just as he made them, carefully by hand, embodying a charm and inner satisfaction too deep for words, but which is a constant source of contentment to the sensitive smoker.

10 for 50c. 25 for \$1.25
50 for \$2.50 100 for \$5.



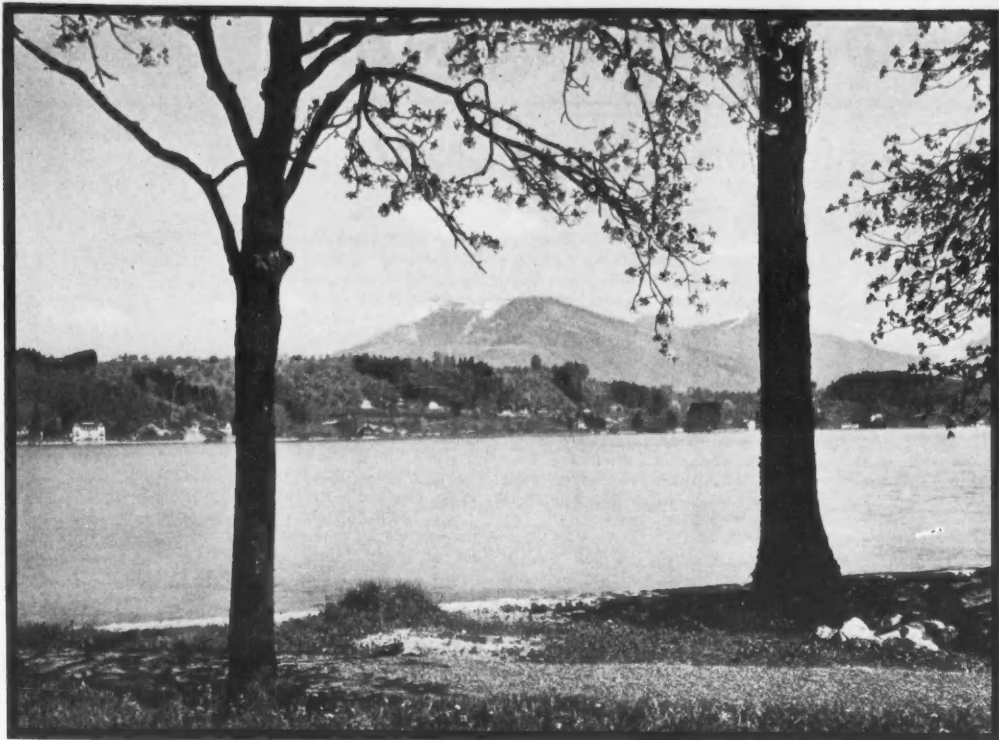
From NEW YORK—Sept. 15, 30,
Oct. 14, 28, Nov. 11, 25, Dec. 9, 23
on the Canadian Cruise Liner
"NORTH STAR"

• 6 INTRIGUING PORTS •
Cap Haitien - Santiago de Cuba
Montego Bay - Kingston
Cayman Islands - Havana
Stop-Over Privileges, if desired, at additional charge



Tel: Marquette 4151
Canada Cement Bldg. Montreal

SAINT JOHN'S HOUSE
28 Major St., TORONTO
A Residence for Elderly Women
QUIET - CONGENIAL
Operated by
THE SISTERS OF ST. JOHN THE
DIVINE
Apply to the Bureau
21 Brunswick Ave. - Midway 5766
TORONTO



SUMMER SYMPHONY. The view across the lovely Lake of Lucerne in Switzerland.

—Photo Franz Schneider, courtesy Swiss Federal Railroads.

PORTS OF CALL

Lucerne is the Place "With Everything"

BY FRED DOSSENBACH, JR.

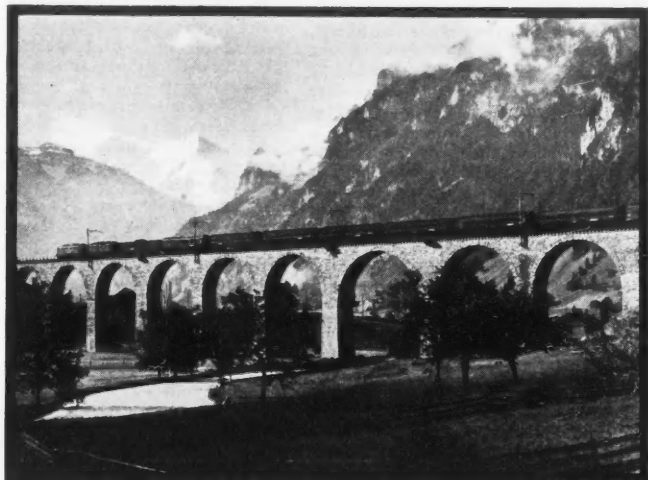
LUCERNE is Switzerland's answer to the Canadian definition of a Swiss resort. Everywhere is charm and more charm. You can almost hear the Hollywood director yelling to the prop crew: "One more Alp over here and another dash of bluing in the lake, and now, yessir—it's perfect. Whatta set—whatta set!" And to tell the truth, Lucerne makes even the Swiss look twice.

The lake glitters in a large bowl scooped out of green hills, and beyond the hills are the jagged sky giants with their snow peaks brushing the sky. Along the lake front a broad, tree-lined promenade twists toward the Strandbad, where a luxurious lawn adjoins the more prosaic beach of sand. You can play golf, tennis or enjoy countless excursions by foot, lake steamer and auto.

The town itself is an intriguing combination of the modern and antique. Medieval church spires watch modern electric trains glide into the station, and movie theatres and smart shops rub elbows with wrinkled buildings that were old centuries ago. This inter-weaving of old with new is an example of Lucerne's knack of pleasing everybody. Young visitors find the resort lively and gay, while Grandma, sitting on the veranda in her rocking chair as she travels via Baedeker, finds it properly sedate and restful.

Medieval Charm

Lucerne is easy to get acquainted with. One of the first things you'll notice while strolling around town are the seven watch towers, each so ancient they ought to have white beards. Just as much of a patriarch is the octagonal Water Tower. Its seven-foot thick walls seem curiously out of place as they rise above the skidding, blue-green waters of the Reuss river. Centuries ago the Water Tower was a prison, fully equipped with a suitably dark dungeon and a torture chamber with every incon-



A TRAIN OF THE SCENIC LOTSCHBERG RAILWAY in Switzerland, traversing the Kander Viaduct, which is but one of its many remarkable technical features.

—Photo G. Scheller, courtesy Swiss Federal Railroads.

venience. Today it houses the municipal archives.

Alongside the Water Tower the Kapell Bridge zigzags across the river. Nearby, and similar in construction, is the Spreuer Bridge. Both are excellent examples of medieval architecture, and their unique wood-tile roofs and plank constructions have been carefully preserved and renovated. Not content in merely spanning the Reuss, the two bridges are also art galleries. A series of 77 triangular tablets, with frescoes on both sides, decorates at regular intervals the roof of the Kapell Bridge. They depict the deeds of the city's old-time saints and heroes. The Spreuer Bridge, in its turn, is renowned for its early 17th century paintings interpreting in 64 scenes the instability of human life with a "Dance of Death."

The townfolk are proud, and rightly so, of the Rathaus, or Town Hall, which is an exceptionally fine

building in renaissance style. The city officials still use it, holding their meetings above the ground floor which has been turned into a museum. In the section around the Rathaus you'll find Lucerne's noted frescoed houses. One of the best is the "Gasthaus zu Pfister," which bears the coat-of-arms of the bakers' guild. Frescoes on other houses picture domestic scenes, old-time festivals; and on the Weinmarkt Platz, an entire group of painted houses forms a square so charmingly medieval and incongruous that you almost suspect it's been tucked away for the sole benefit of maiden ladies who expect something too quaint, my dear.

One thing every visitor goes to see is the Lion Monument. It has somehow become Lucerne's own touristic emblem. The monument, carved out of the rock wall of a cliff looming over a shaded pool, is in memory of the Swiss guards who fell in defense of the Tuileries in 1792. A few steps from the lion is the Glacier Garden with thirty-two large and small so-called "potholes," or cauldrons. They were in countless years gradually formed by the whirling of stones driven round and round by the force of melted ice. Geologists describe these holes as "glacier-mills," for the stones, rotated by the water, ground the rock, and at the same time polished themselves. Lucerne's largest "glacier-mill" has a diameter of 26 feet and a depth of nearly thirty feet.

The Tell Chapel

Central Switzerland, with Lucerne as its kingpin resort, is rich in historic lore. It was in this region that the little mountain republic really began. A short trip by lake steamer takes you to the southern arm of the lake, right into the heart of the Tell country.

On the way you may stop at Brunnen, the starting point of the famous Axenstrasse. The eight-mile road tunnels through the face of perpendicular rock to Flüen. But don't stop at Brunnen if you're in a hurry. You'll surely start strolling along the Axenstrasse, craning your neck as you gaze up at the fir-wigged cliffs and the tumbling cascades of water rain-bowing hundreds of feet down the sheer slopes.

Over on the other side of the lake is the Rütli, a sunny meadow a few minutes' walk from the shore. Here at the Rütli, in 1291, Swiss democracy began with the oath of the representatives of the three baby cantons of Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden. Farther down the lake, on the opposite shore again, is the William Tell Chapel. This is where Tell is said to

—Photo Globetrotter A. G., courtesy Swiss Federal Railroads.

THE Windsor
ON DOMINION SQUARE

J. ALDERIC RAYMOND
Vice-President

THE Roosevelt Budget

The table below gives the complete room and rate story of Hotel Roosevelt, enabling you to choose exactly the accommodations you need at a rate within your budget.

NUMBER OF ROOMS	ONE PERSON	TWO PERSONS
100—double bed—tub & shower	\$4.50	\$6.00
250— " " " "	5.00	7.00
250— " " " "	5.00	7.00
200— " " " "	6.00	8.00
50— " " " "	7.00	9.00
50— " " " "		10.00
50— " " " "		12.00

Parlor suites \$12 to \$20
If more than two persons occupy a room there will be an additional charge of \$1.50 each

Located in the midst of New York's midtown attractions, with direct passageway to Grand Central Terminal and express subway to the Fair, the Roosevelt is your perfect sightseeing headquarters. Restful, well-equipped rooms; excellent restaurants; expert service.

Direct Entrance
to Grand
Central

HOTEL ROOSEVELT

Bernard G. Hines, Managing Director

MADISON AVE., AT 45th STREET, NEW YORK

have escaped from his Austrian captors. Four frescoes in the chapel show this act, as well as the apple-shooting, Gessler's death and the oath of Rütli.

Thousands of Swiss school children visit the Rütli and Tell's Chapel each year. And it was the youngsters who made possible the restoration of their country's newest national landmark: the Hölle Gasse, or Hollow Road. This is a short narrow lane near Küsnacht where Tell shot the arrow that ended Gessler's rule. The money contributed by the children bought the road, assured that it would always remain much as it was in those colorful first days of the Swiss Confederacy.

Mountain Roads

After Lucerne, probably the best known of the many other holiday centers in Central Switzerland is Engelberg. This beautifully situated mountain resort offers everything from tennis to mountain climbing and easy walks over foot-paths threading the gentle surrounding slopes. Engelberg has a canny way of pampering the visitor without letting him become too aware of the fact. You feel young and tough, something like a physical culture ad. But there's a slight let-down when you discover the water in the large outdoor swimming pool is heated, and worse, that you're glad of it. Glacier water is all right—in its place.

Before you leave Lucerne, Engelberg and Central Switzerland generally you'll certainly want to ride skyward on some of the mountain railroads. Among the more noteworthy are those ascending the Pilatus, Rigi, Bürgenstock and Stanserhorn. There are several others, too, and all of them well worth your time. Take your choice. You'll stumble over a funicular almost anywhere.

But if you choose only one, make it the Pilatus. The summit affords an incomparable view. You'll scarcely believe it when you see it yourself. With the recently electrified railroad clambering the rocky Pilatus walls the time for the mile ascent has been cut from 75 minutes to half an hour. In that brief time you journey close to the clouds. At the summit you catch your breath. Stretching before you are the higher Alps, all the way

from the Santis, in Eastern Switzerland, to the Blümlisalp, in the Oberland. Below, the lake is an irregular blotch of polished blue glass, and there, at the tip is Lucerne, a church-steeped path in the rolling green carpet of meadows and hills.

Tourists spending the night on the Pilatus are well accommodated by two hotels. If you can, by all means stay over and see the sunrise. It's not only impressive, but you'll feel like a superman as you watch the rosy-cheeked sun bounce merrily over the Alps. You're on top of the world. Seems as if you're seeing all of Switzerland, and at that you're not far wrong. The snow peaks are ruddy with "gemuetlich" hospitality and the morning breeze yodels cheerfully. You stretch, then breathe deeply of the fresh mountain air. You wouldn't be at all surprised to find it's only a few more steps to the sky.

TRAVELERS

Major and Mrs. Hethrington, their son and daughter, of Toronto, plan to leave the Empress Hotel, Victoria, B.C., where they have been staying several weeks, for San Francisco and Southern California before returning to Toronto.

Mrs. R. J. Manion is spending the summer with her mother, Mrs. D. L. Desaulniers, at the latter's summer residence at Riviere-du-Loup, on the Lower St. Lawrence.

Mrs. R. F. Arnold of Hamilton recently spent several days with her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Arnold, at Rosseau, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Monro Grier are in Toronto after spending some time in Nova Scotia.

Miss June Victoria Ardiel, of Toronto, is at the summer residence of her parents, Leda Lodge, Clear Lake, in the Kawartha.

Miss Patsy Hanson, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Gerald Hanson, of Montreal, who spent the past year at school in Switzerland and England, and who was presented at Their Majesties' Court on July 12, has returned to Montreal by the Alouette.

Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Percy Nelles, of Ottawa, are spending some time at Colorado Springs.

Mrs. George H. Ross, of Toronto, and her daughters are at Kennebunk Beach, Maine, for a few weeks.

AN EXHIBITION ATTRACTION

"So like a rug in Queen Alexandra's own rooms when I was a verra young lassie and my father was first gardener at Sandringham." We stopped in the busy Manufacturers' Building to follow the fine Scotch voice and the dark eyes and to behold the loveliest carpet we have seen anywhere, except in two or three of the museums. To us it seemed more like a rare old painting than a rug—with its soft, muted colors that a Titian could have brought there and its pale, perfect flowers that a Fragonard might have executed.

The ground was in three sister shades of a color which we shall call absinthe green for lack of a lovelier name. The panels and border were in misty, rose-petal tones. The medallion of regal importance in the centre and the flower and leaf bouquets in the four corners were in deeper yet still very soft shades of the absinthe green and the rose-petal. Here and there were delicate accents of a shade that was almost white. If a rug could be called a poem, that rug was an ode to beauty.

It was made in Glasgow for the John Kay Company to be shown at the Canadian National Exhibition. It is of Scotch chenille, seamless Aubusson, measures 12 x 15 feet and its price is \$600. It might have been made for Queen Victoria when she was crowned or it might just as easily have been made for Princess Elizabeth when her day comes—so timeless is this rug in its design and feeling.

You must see it in the very centre of the John Kay Company display on the south wall (east side) of the Manufacturers' Building.

JOHN KAY CO.

LIMITED

304 1/2-6-8 Yonge St. Ad. 9181

Oriental Cream

GOURAUD

The cream to use before the evening dance. No rubbing off—no touching up. A trial will convince.



NOT A QUACK REMEDY
NOR A DRUG

Bovril

IS BEEF GOODNESS

WORLD of WOMEN

Freshies and Their Clothes

BY BERNICE COFFEY

PLAIDS are practically the college girl's trademark, and throughout the day she will live in "Sloppy Joe" sweaters, skirts and jackets—according to a recent graduate who is now making a career as clothes adviser. For a day that is to include lectures, a rugby game and a tea dance, it is difficult to find anything better than a soft wool dress. All skirts are of the "swing" type—there are few pleats. Everyone wears some sort of a soft girdle. It's usually of the pantie type. At colleges located in cities, such as Toronto, dress is fairly conservative. Hence it pays to look the land over before going overboard on novelties such as those knee-length wool socks.

Words of wisdom re clothes for freshies:

Make a list of everything you now have, and find out if some of your last season's clothes cannot be worked in among the new things you must buy.

Consider the activities in which you will take part and plan the wardrobe accordingly.

Choose a basic color (black is favorite) and then build your colors around this.

Sample Layout

As a practical example of how clothes may be colorful and yet fit in with every other item, we present the following wardrobe recently chosen by a girl for her freshman year:

The most important items—coat and evening wrap—are black. The latter is black velvet with a penguin hood, while white bengaline taffeta trimmed with gold leather leaves was chosen for the evening dress which can be worn with or without its jacket. A date dress in a luscious shade of deep red was the next selection. This has a girly tie in a bustle effect in the back—easily removed when bustles become old hat.

A blue wool dress trimmed with red wool blanket-stitch trim will be worn when the day's program includes lectures and social activities. The green skirt and lipstick red sweater can be worn together or switched about with the grey three-piece suit trimmed with green, red and grey plaid.

The hat question was neatly solved by one of those grey classic felts and

by a funny little hat of lipstick-red suede with a peaked crown, a visor brim, and upjutting quills of blue and white. Shoes are a pair of black suede oxfords with the new chubby barrel heels. These are for campus wear. The other pair, for more frivolous hours, is also of black suede in low vamp pump style with extremely high heels. For the dual purpose of between-season coat and keeping dry when the heavens weep, there is a reversible gabardine and grey tweed coat. Additional accessories are a silk afternoon bag with gold-finished frame, an enormous and sturdy black leather bag, a pair of black fabric gloves and another pair of white glaze kid.

Not To Let

We wonder how many Torontonians know about the charming little apartment on the harbor front not far from the towering Terminal Warehouse on Queen's Quay. Out of sight of the thousands driving along the Lake Shore, it is located over the large grey frame building housing the offices of Life Saving headquarters and the slips from which the speed launches hurtle out at top speed when a call for help is received.

The apartment is the residence of Captain and Mrs. Hilliard Lang, the former superintendent of the harbor police. Along the entire side of the apartment and facing out over the harbor is a long glassed-in room filled with sunshine and potted plants, from which a magnificent view of the entire harbor can be seen. Freighters, passenger boats, sail boats from the R.C.Y.C. over on the Island, and all the small craft of a busy harbor, pass by in constant traffic. And amid all this water traffic is the constant procession of low-flying planes taking off from the new Island airport immediately to the west.

A screened doorway at one end of the sun-room leads on to a flat fenced-in roof over the launch slips below. Captain and Mrs. Lang do not often use this part of the premises, but the day we were there we found it occupied by a tame crow that belongs to the Captain and dozens of "wild" brown ducks huddled together as they enjoyed a siesta in the shadow cast by the house.

Mrs. Lang does not mind house-keeping on the waterfront, although it has its disadvantages. She has to drive away up town whenever she runs out of baking powder. However, this is a small price to pay for living in one of the most unusual and interesting households in Toronto.

Precocious

The magnificent self-confidence of age six is illustrated in a small way by a story told by a parent whose offspring had returned from his first day at one of the more progressive schools.

On his father's arrival home that evening the youngster's first greeting was, "Did you bring home 'Grapes of Wrath' from the library?"

"No, I didn't. Why?"

"I thought I'd read it over the week-end if it was around."



A "SLOPPY JOE" SWEATER (natural Shetland with grosgrain binding and sleeves pushed 'way up') to be worn buttoned at the back or at the front... a swing skirt, preferably plaid, clan or otherwise, but bright... a tailored shirt in a color that picks up the plaid... rubber-soled "barges" and bright wool socks... and the freshie is ready for college!

—Photograph courtesy the Robert Simpson Co. Ltd.

THOSE PRESENT

BY BERNICE COFFEY

THE Governor-General and the Lady Tweedsmuir gave a luncheon party on Friday, August 24, in honor of H.R.H. Prince Felix of Luxembourg, who was accompanied to Government House by H.R.H. Prince Jean of Luxembourg, H.R.H. Prince Felix of Baden and Lieutenant Conbruck, Aide-de-Camp. The Prime Minister, the Belgian Minister and the Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America also had the honor to be invited to luncheon.

Lady Maugham Guest

Lady Maugham was guest of honor at the opening tea in the Women's Building of the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, on Friday, Aug. 24. Those receiving were: Mrs. George Brigden, Mrs. John Millar, Mrs. Scythes, Mrs. E. J. Freyseng, Mrs. J. Westren, Mrs. P. M. Dewan, Mrs. T. F. Matthews, Mrs. R. M. Jenkins, Mrs. Ralph Day and Mrs. Ross Robertson. Pouring tea were Senator Fallis, Mrs. John Firstbrook, Mrs. James Somers and Mrs. C. E. Chambers, assisted by Mrs. Marjorie Henry, Mrs. W. A. Howell, Mrs. F. M. Johnston, Mrs. Charles Rowntree, Mrs. J. L. Shannon and Mrs. W. J. Gardhouse.

St. John Dinner Party

A large dinner party held jointly in Saint John, N.B., by Mr. Walter A. Harrison and Mr. James G. Harrison took place at the Riverside Golf and Country Club prior to the dance given in honor of the visiting senior golfers competing in the annual Maritime Senior golf tournament. Among other guests were: Mr. Justice and Mrs. L. P. D. Tilley, Mrs. W. L. Caldwell, Mrs. J. Royden Thomson, Mrs. H. G. S. Smith, of Winnipeg; Hon. F. B. McCurdy, of Halifax; Lieut.-Colonel S. C. Oland, of Halifax; Senator C. W. Robinson, of Moncton, and Mr. Alistair Fraser, K.C., of Montreal.

B.S.M. Honored

To honor Gentleman Cadet A. C. Hull, R.C.A.F., and Mrs. Hull, of Vancouver, who has been appointed battalion sergeant-major (senior cadet) of the Royal Military College, Kingston, for the coming year, the Ex-R.M.C. Club entertained "after five" on Thursday, August 24. The affair was held in the Royal Canadian Artillery Officers' Mess of the Bessborough Armouries by kind permission of Major G. Y. L. Crossley. Receiving with Mr. Theo DuMoulin, president of the club, were Mr. S. S. C. Sweeny and Mr. Nelson Clarke, both former B.S.M. of the college.

Naval A.D.C.

Lieut. L. R. P. Lawford, who is at present serving in the Galatea, has been selected as Naval A.D.C. to the Governor-General of Canada. Lieut. Lawford, who was born in Kenora, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. K. Lawford.

Hospital Opened

Mr. A. J. Nesbitt, of Montreal, accompanied by Mrs. Nesbitt, was present in Saint John, N.B., for the formal opening on Thursday, August 24, of the new surgical unit of the Saint John Tuberculosis Hospital. Mr. Nesbitt, who donated to the hospital the Nesbitt Memorial Wing for Children, received the freedom of the City of Saint John.

The Lieutenant-Governor of New

Brunswick, Colonel the Hon. Murray McLaren, M.D., attended the hospital opening. The lady commissioners, Mrs. E. Atherton Smith and Mrs. Walter W. White, formed the reception committee assisted by members of the staff. The wives of the commissioners presiding over the tea table were Mrs. L. W. Simms, Mrs. J. A. Barry, Mrs. Walter C. Allison, Mrs. H. M. Stout and Mrs. T. C. Macnabb. Dr. R. J. Collins, superintendent of the Hospital, and Miss Florence Coleman, superintendent of nurses, were present.

Summer Party

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia and Mrs. Eric W. Hamber were hosts at their annual late summer party for members of younger social circles on Friday, August 25.

Miss Gerry Lynch and Miss Barbara Nation were among the Vancouver debutantes presented at the ball. The latter was the guest, while in Victoria, of Mrs. Russell Ker.

Numerous guests from Vancouver crossed the Gulf for the party. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Newbury, Miss Barbara Spencer, who took a party of guests to Victoria in Col. Victor Spencer's "Deerleap" on Friday morning; Miss Marjorie and Mr. William Gooderham, Miss Margaret and Mr. Donald Clark, Miss Mary Arkell, who visited her sister in Victoria, Mrs. Geoffrey Tullidge; Miss Jacqueline Kloefer, who left to stay with Miss Gloria Wilson in Victoria.

Miss Barbara and Miss Nancy Burns, Miss Joan Graham, Miss Betty and Mr. Buddy Jukes, Miss Frances Mackenzie, Miss Margaret and Mr. Peter Taylor, Miss Madeleine and Mr. Jack Cantelon, Miss Madge and Miss Grace Thomson, Mr. Robert Haywood, Miss Patricia and Mr. Bruce Allen, Mr. Jack Lindsay, Mr. John and Mr. Bobby Ker, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas McK. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Brown, Mr. John Rose, Mr. Kenneth Burns and Mr. Robert Maitland; Miss Cynthia, Miss Esme and Miss Frances Bull, who were the guests of Mrs. R. H. B. Ker.

A group from Qualicum included Miss Jean MacMillan, Miss Jean Lowery, Miss Louise and Mr. Dick Farris and Mr. Edward Disher.



MISS DOROTHY McCausland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCausland of Paris, Ont., whose wedding will take place in Paris on September 9 to Mr. George O. Stafford of Lambton Mills, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stafford of Waterloo, Ont.

—Photograph by Violet Keene.



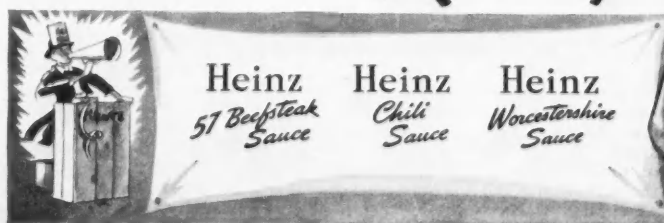
THE LARGEST-SELLING KETCHUP IN THE WORLD!

EVERY culinary showman knows that when Heinz Tomato Ketchup comes on the scene it gets a big hand. This gala treat, lively as a clown's antics, makes highbrow food of hamburgers—gives steaks and eggs a lot of zip. It's the world's favourite flavour.

We prepare Heinz Tomato Ketchup from Heinz Vinegar, piquant sea-

sonings, and great, gorgeous Heinz "aristocrat" tomatoes. And we cook it the old-fashioned way to capture that unforgettable flavour and haunting aroma that take you back down memory lane. You'll find it's smart and thrifty to keep a bottle of Heinz Tomato Ketchup on the table—another in the kitchen—to highlight your cooking!

Heinz TOMATO Ketchup



CONCERNING FOOD

When It's Done in the Grand Manner

MOST of us who are in the unenthusiastic command of one stove, one refrigerator, and one pantry, sense something vaguely romantic about the works behind a great restaurant. Whether on ship or ashore the best are expensively equipped and enormously efficient. They have to be; their patrons expect service so close to perfection that it would only raise a raucous laugh if it were demanded at home. Never ask me why one stove is dull and a lineup of fifteen yards of stoves is exciting; the fact remains.

It is this romantic drag that accounts for the selling power of all smart books about hotel management, autobiographies of great chefs, and the adventures of bright maitres d'hôtels. For example, a tale that has cheered this person for a week is the story of the scrambled eggs in Ludwig Bemelman's "Life Class." There's a book you'll enjoy, or I miss my guess. It gives you the lowdown on the parties given at the Hotel Splendide (puzzle out which it is yourself) in New York: Debutante parties, Jewish weddings, Japanese business men's dinners "with entertainment," every sort of social occasion that includes food. It takes you behind the scenes and tells you, with sometimes shattering frankness, how the affairs are prepared for and run.

Like a Curtain

The food prepared in the main kitchen of the Splendide was brought up to the Ballroom kitchen at supper time in a private elevator. No operator was provided to run this unreliable piece of machinery, whose character had to be understood. A few minutes before serving time a kitchen attaché, a great Senegalese negro named Kalakobé, got three hundred portions of scrambled eggs in a big copper casserole into this elevator with a large iron hook. At the level of the ballroom kitchen he stopped the car and pulled. At that moment the elevator dropped down fast, he lost his hold, and the casserole was upset. "The three hundred portions of scrambled eggs hung on the dusty walls of the elevator shaft like a new yellow curtain, and Kalakobé just sat down on a box of dishes and laughed."

Three hundred portions of scrambled eggs like a new yellow curtain—I shall remember that with pleasure for a long time.

The kitchen of the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec was hot the week the Bar Association of Canada met there recently, but then so were Quebec and a lot of lawyers. The lovely old Chateau, with its towering addition, is of course one of the most popular of all the celebrated C.P.R. hotels. It is now under the management of Mr. Neale whom many old Toronto friends remember well as the genial former manager of the Royal York. Not all of the convening lawyers were allowed to take their partners down to see M. Baltera, the Frontenac Chef's burnished copper pans or lean on his polished pantry tables to eat breakfast at four in the morning. But a few... a few... M. Baltera is a very amiable as well as a very constructive Chief Chef. At a private dinner the next night on the Crown floor—when Their Majesties occupied the thirteenth floor recently it was re-christened "Crown, please," one now mutters self-consciously as the lift ascends and a neat little crown lights up among the floor figures above the elevator operator's head—M. Baltera furnished the guests with one of his personal specialties. It is a delectable, cold, opaque soup, and one of the guests got the recipe. Who, you shall never learn from me. Anyhow, M. Baltera said it might appear here. Here it is.

Vichyssoise

(for 4 persons)

- 1/2 lb. leeks
- 1/2 lb. onions
- 1 lb. potatoes
- 2 quarts chicken broth.

Cook together for two hours, then strain through a thick cloth. Add 1/2 pint of cream, 2 tablespoons of Worcester sauce, and a few very finely chopped chives. Then add salt and pepper to taste.

Vichyssoise is served chilled, in broad bouillon cups set in bowls of cracked ice. It is about the consistency of thick cream and not the least "jelled." Its flavor is incomparable.

On the way back from Quebec a stop was made at the White Inn at L'Orignal for refreshment, food, and, if possible, recipes. Right again. The region is on the site of one of the two seigniories granted by the French King in what is now Ontario, La Salle's seignior at Kingston being the other. The White Inn is a charming old white house whose hospitality is now extended to strangers. This is the way they make the pepper jam that they serve with cold cuts.

White Inn Pepper Jam

(sweet)

Remove seeds from six sweet ripe red bullnose peppers. Put through the meat chopper and sprinkle with salt. Let stand three or four hours and then drain well. Rinse with cold water, drain, put in kettle and add 1 1/2 cups white sugar and 1 cup white wine vinegar. Stir until sugar is dissolved; then boil, until it has the con-

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

sistency of honey. (It burns easily.) Seal well with wax, and a cover to the jar as well.

Years ago a good friend gave me her family recipe for pepper jam that is still so good that I throw it in for good measure. It is delightfully simple to make, and has a most pleasant bite.

O.P.'s Pepper Jam

- 12 large sweet red peppers
- 2 small hot red peppers
- 1 tablespoon salt
- 3 cups white sugar
- 1 pint white wine vinegar

Discard the peppers' seeds, put the rest through the meat chopper, add to other ingredients and boil slowly until thick and clear.

It was only last winter, old conservative that I am, that the unusual charm of quince jam took me by the throat. It is ruinously expensive to buy in little fat jars—make it yourself and fool the importers. This is a New England recipe. You will find quinces in the market any day now.

Quince Jam

To 1 quart (4 cups) of peeled chopped quinces add 1/2 a cup of water and three cups of sugar. Cook ingredients together until the quinces are soft and the liquid jells when tried in a saucer. Do not cook until the jelly is too thick or it will be sugary, and remember the jelly thickens after standing. Pour into sterilized glasses and seal.

Because you will soon be buying gorgeous peaches in this country for the price of a comic song, I give you three peach tricks and then please Mummy, may I get down?

Fresh Peaches Baked

Use the cling stone variety if you have a choice. Peel 8 peaches and leave them whole. Place in a baking dish with 1 cup of sugar sprinkled over the top. Add enough water to cover half the depth of the peaches. Bake until tender in a 375° F. oven, then add 2 tablespoons of butter and continue the cooking until the syrup has thickened, and the peaches are lightly brown. Some people like a piece of stick cinnamon cooked among the fruit, and everybody who can get or take it likes cream with this most delicious sweet.

Peach Honey

This is simply peaches that are not too ripe put through the food grinder, with equal parts of sugar added, and cooked until clear. You eat it with tea biscuits and oh my!

Peach Cream Sherbet

Mash two cups of fresh peaches and cover with one cup of sugar. Let stand for three hours to ripen. Fold in one cup of cream whipped stiff. Freeze in electric refrigerator tray. Garnish with chopped maraschino cherries.

I am told we are all queer in one way or another. I'll bite. I eat the furry skin of my peaches.



MRS. DAVID WALKER, whose recent marriage was an event of great interest. Mrs. Walker, née Willa Magee, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allan A. Magee of Montreal. Captain Walker, an aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor-General, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Giles Walker of Over Rankeillour, Cupar Fife, Scotland.

—Photograph by Karsh.

A Portrait Background

T. R. from Halifax writes enquiring a way to make an inexpensive background for head and shoulders and three quarter length portrait studies.

T. R., I take it, is an amateur who is interested in informal studies of his friends and I would suggest he hunt around the attic for an old window blind, one which is green on the one side and cream on the other. He will readily see the advantages of the two shades, one dark and one light, and it should be an easy matter to build a frame to hang the blind on.

A New Competition

Popular Photography announces in its September issue a photographic competition that should appeal to all amateurs. There are 169 prizes for both color and black and white. Two first prizes of \$500 each, one for color and one for black and white.

The competition closes September 15, 1939. In this department we have little to say about photographic competitions other than SATURDAY NIGHT'S own efforts. Submitting prints to these forums is a way to make the hobby pay for itself and also has the effect of stimulating the amateur's appreciation for better work.

New Goods

Here in Good Cook I have succeeded in finding copies of national photographic publications and I notice many new and interesting gadgets for both still and movie cameras as well as a number of new and inexpensive cameras. Below are a few items all of which can be purchased in Canada.

All Metal Enlarging Easel. A hand dark room help with a unique locking device holding both arms firmly in place and at right angles from the frames. Another feature is an adjustable paper margin guide giving an even margin on all four sides.

Stainless Trays. These trays are chemical proof and unbreakable. There is no surface to chip and form rust spots and they are very easy to keep perfectly clean. I think they are a very definite advance in dark room equipment.

Bulk Film. Quite a number of supply houses are now selling 35 mm. film in bulk. This is an economical way of buying miniature film and the loading process is quite simple.

If you are interested in any of these new things, drop a letter to SATURDAY NIGHT and I will give more information. Cheerio,—will write my next from my own desk in Toronto.

THE CAMERA

Five Thousand Miles by Motor

BY "JAY"

ENJOYING a rest this week in the small, but busy town of Coaticook down in the Eastern Townships. Checking up on the car's speedometer, I find we have travelled a little less than 5000 miles since arriving at Quebec City on July 2nd last; 5000 miles of interest beyond the power of the pen to describe, unless aided by the lens of the camera. It is by this combination that I hope through the pages of SATURDAY NIGHT and from the lecture platform to tell the story of the people of the Maritimes at work and at play.

We have been very fortunate in meeting many very fine people, men and women who have willingly given their time and knowledge to enable us to visit points of interest to all Canadians. We have learned the daily story of this part of our country from words of the fisher folk of the Atlantic seaboard, the new settlers in the vast forests of New Brunswick, the leaders of large industries and from others, who, knowing the object of our visit, gave what aid they could toward its success. To all of these people we are deeply grateful and now we wait with a certain hopefulness for the return of our films and slides to know if we have done justice to these kindnesses.

Artists and Photography

As we travelled along the shore highway of Nova Scotia, we visited many artists' colonies, Peggy's Cove, Sandy Cove, Blue Rock and others. We talked with an artist here and there and we found one thing in common with them all, an appreciation for the value of the camera in their work.

Counting time in years, it is not a

long time ago when the camera was despised by those who lived within the realms of pure art. Today, an interest is displayed which shows a true relation between the two mediums of expression.

No landscape painter would paint a reproduction of a photograph, it is not for this purpose that he uses a camera; the camera's value to him lies in its ability to record faithfully all the details, the masses, and other important "records" of his subject. It is a chart from which he can study, within his own studio, either a broad expanse, or perhaps a close record of a small, but important part of the whole.

I met one young lady from Boston, who carried two cameras and a sketch pad. The cameras were used to record the scenes which interested her and her pad was used as a color chart. Later I learned that her work was known and exhibited in salons all over the world and she told me that it was three years since she had used her paints outside of her studio.

I asked her if she had made use of the new color emulsions, as a guide to her work, but so far she had not found color photography quite the equal to her present system.

So then another milestone has been reached in photography's aid to our world of culture. The brushes and the palette have, as always, their great contributions to make. Photography is making its own way after its own particular method. Once we thought the two could never work together, but that is past.



EASTERN VISITOR. Her Highness The Princess Yuvarani of Baria photographed in her apartment at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal. The Maharajah of Tripura and the Princess, his sister, in the course of a tour on the continent, visited a number of Canadian cities.

Jack Benny Learns About Ice Cream



New—AMAZING

You'll never know just how good the ice cream you can make from Jell-O's new liquid Freezing Mix really is until you try it for yourself. To use economical evaporated milk instead of cream, chill the evaporated milk in the freezing tray of your refrigerator until ice particles start to form, then whip.

Six gorgeous flavours—chocolate, maple walnut (true maple flavour and chopped walnuts), tutti frutti (with real fruit), strawberry (with real sliced strawberries), orange-pineapple (with real fruit) and vanilla (made with true vanilla).

JELL-O
FREEZING MIX
Tune in "WE THE PEOPLE"—CBS stations, Tuesdays, 9 p.m. E.D.T.



THE BACK PAGE

A Miniature Mystery

BY AUDREY ALEXANDRA BROWN

"THIS is my daughter Gillian," said Gillian's mother, drawing her forward with an arm about the slender shoulders. "Shake hands, Gillian, and say how-do-you-do nicely."

"How do you do," said the child obediently, hardly above a whisper. A minute hand slid into Elizabeth's, and Elizabeth thought amusedly, "Oh dear, children have changed! She knows her right hand from her left—I'm sure I didn't when I was her age!" Actually the thought was never quite finished, for Gillian routed it by raising a pair of immense deep-blue eyes, impossibly large in such a delicate little face. The effect was startling, breath-taking. She was a tiny creature, even for her age, which was just past four. She had fragile bones clothed with white-rose-petal flesh, and a small, sleek, hazel-brown head; she had a voice like the whisper of silk; but you noticed nothing in particular about her before she looked at you. Then you were lost, drowned—until the eyes fell away and long eyelashes dropped a soft curtain between you and them. Her hand melted out of Elizabeth's, and, hardly perceptibly, she drew away. Elizabeth would have liked to detain her, but racked her mind in vain for something suitable to say. She was, she realized helplessly, not nearly well enough acquainted with children of four years old. She looked from Gillian to Gillian's mother, tiny too, but topped with bright auburn. Gillian's mother was speaking serenely.

"Why don't you show Miss Fane your new drawing-book?" she suggested, and added to Elizabeth—"She has a new drawing-book, all about Snow-White and the Seven Dwarfs. I didn't let her go to see the picture, she's too young. But her nurse has told her all about it—hasn't she, Jill?"

"Yes," said the child. The small word came out with a certain dulcet intonation, as if it reserved some sweet secret. She had the drawing-book under her arm, and she raised her

said to her for the twenty-third time, Elizabeth (then aged five) had silently departed and returned with a large pair of scissors, hoping by the sacrifice of a curl—all her curls if necessary—to rid herself of the importuner. She had thus discovered what the literal-mindedness of a child had never suspected—that the remark was a purely rhetorical one, that the visitor didn't want a curl and had never dreamed of receiving one. She learnt this via that experience which a child dreads more than death—the experience of being a target for loud adult laughter. Do you remember, when you were very young, your mortal terror of being laughed at?

MORNING BY THE SEA

THE boarders scan the watery west And pray for gleams; by half past ten Cold gloom has settled down again In what the neat sign calls "The Nest."

The rector's stumped off on a walk Inland beneath the dripping trees, Ignoring twinges at the knees, Escaping thus much cozy talk.

The widow's handsome needlepoint Calls forth no more loud lavish praise; The major broods; and yesterday's Poor dry remains of mutton joint Become today a shepherd's pie.

LENORE A. PRATT.

Do you recall how warily you searched your elders' faces, trying to read from them what neither knowledge nor experience had yet had time to teach you, trying to catch some clue to your way about this large bewildering world? Have you forgotten the agony of humiliation you suffered as, speechless and scarlet, you were given to understand you had made yourself ridiculous? Your elders forgot the incident in an hour, but you didn't know that; you thought you were branded in their eyes and your own forever. The tragedies of later life may fade in your memory, but that anguish will remain sharply etched to the end of time. So it was with Elizabeth. For years afterward she had lain awake at night, burning with remembered shame and embarrassment; and, looking back now, she felt reflected pink wash over her face from chin to forehead.

"They didn't know what to say to us," she mused, "so they said something silly or patronizing. Well, I didn't know what to say to Gillian today, but at least I did have the sense to say nothing. On the whole, that's an improvement."

HER mind continued to travel backwards: she examined the child-Elizabeth on the other side of the years as coolly and curiously as if it had been a stranger. She had been a queer little creature, no doubt of

SONG

I'd like to rhyme you lightly
Like Parker or Millay.
I'd like to make you triplets
Or a roundelay.

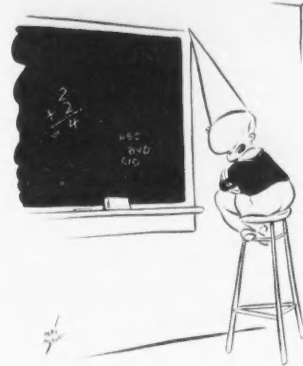
I'd like to take the murmurs
And sighs that fall pell-mell
And sort them for your pleasure
In a dainty villanelle.

I'd like to sing the sorrow
Of my heart that passeth healing,
With many pretty cadences
And not a trace of feeling.

JOYCE MARSHALL

that—an incredible bundle of imaginary blisses, unnecessary apprehensions, and vast, limitless credulity. Her mind had been a world in itself, an uncharted country where anything could happen, a place full of lovely or touching or terrifying surprises. Yes, she had been easily made happy—an expected saucer of strawberries on a summer afternoon—a colored picture-postcard—a cousin coming to tea. Yes, but also she had so easily been made miserable. The book on Natural History, for instance, that she read from cover to cover one Sunday when she was seven years old, and which peopled her dreams with nightmare distortions of anacardas and gorillas for many a night afterward. The giant "powder-works" just outside the city, where

slight explosions were not infrequent, and which might, MIGHT blow up at any time taking the whole town with it. Haunting and recurrent terrors lest she was doomed to die of cancer or develop leprosy. So childish, so ridiculous to look back on, but so real; and all locked up in one small breast and struggled with in silence. How seriously she had taken life, how heavy she had felt her responsibilities! There was a little shop she used to pass on her way to school: the proprietor was named Mr. Blenkinsop, and among other things possessed a flourishing black moustache which made him (thought the seven-year-old Elizabeth) a very fine figure of a man. As she came by he was generally standing in his door, and "How's business, Mr. Blenkinsop?" would say the child-Elizabeth gravely. And assuming a lugubrious expression he would reply—"Bad! Very bad! In fact, I don't know what I'll do if you don't be needing to buy some new exercise books pretty soon." And Elizabeth, taking the remark in perfect good faith, had labored to spread out her handwriting so as to fill her exercise books as quickly as possible, all the while feeling heavy upon her her duty of supporting Mr. Blenkinsop, his wife and their six grown children. Remembering, she laughed, but her eyes got a little dim. Inconsequently, she went on to recall something else: how her mother had discovered her, at six years old, crying her eyes out, crying as if her heart would break. "What is the matter, Elizabeth? Have you hurt yourself? Are you ill?"



I WOULDN'T KNOW!

"N-n-no," she had sobbed. At last out came the truth: "I was just crying because I thought how bad Daddy would feel if I was dead!"

Elizabeth laughed out loud. "And yet," she reflected, "it was so real that when I remember it my throat aches."

From considering her child-self, her thoughts came back to little Jill, that self-contained small parcel of heaven-knows-what incomprehensibilities, glimpsed—but not revealed—through those astonishing eyes. What was Jill's world—the world Elizabeth could only guess at—the world her own mother could not share?

"It's terrifying," Elizabeth said to a friend. "Thank heaven I'm not a parent! I wouldn't—I wouldn't dare bring life on a child!"

The friend smiled. "You don't mean that."

"I do," began Elizabeth—and stopped. She remembered the feel of the fragile body within her arm, the warm place where the little brown head had rested for an instant against her. Her lips began to curve with a vague smile, shadowy and tender. "Maybe you're right," she said softly. "—You are right! I didn't mean it."

THE BACK PAGE

Suitable contributions to "The Back Page" will be paid for at regular rates. Short articles, verse, epigrams or cartoons of a humorous or ironical or indignant nature are what the editors are seeking. Preference is for topical comment. Address all contributions to "The Back Page," Saturday Night, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto.

eyes fleetingly to Elizabeth again, and, seemingly satisfied by what she saw, came a few steps nearer.

"On second thoughts, I don't know," pondered her mother. "She has a cold again—she has colds so often; I don't know where she gets them! Perhaps you'd better not have her too close."

Elizabeth spoke quickly, seeing the child hesitate. "Indeed, I'm not afraid of colds," she said crisply. "I want to see the book very much." She held out her hand, and, shyly, Gillian came within the circle of her arm and spread the book open on her knee. The child turned a leaf at a time, very carefully, stopping to look up into Elizabeth's face at every page, and pausing for her comment on the picture revealed. If Elizabeth, chatting with her mother, delayed the comment, the child waited with unchildish patience till it came. She scarcely spoke at all herself, but a delightful look of happy satisfaction slowly took possession of her luminous little face. When they reached the end, she lingered a moment; then quietly closed the book and carried it away.

"I believe she takes that book to bed with her," observed her mother, laughing. "Children need so little to give them pleasure, don't they? Lucky creatures—it's the happiest time of life!"

"IS IT?" thought Elizabeth silently. "Was I so very happy as a child?" she asked herself later, walking home. Confused pictures blurred before her eyes, as if seen through a badly-adjusted telescope; steady into a vision of herself at Gillian's age—a pale little girl with a serious mouth and a headful of soft light curls. One of her first memories had to do with those curls, and it—no, it decidedly was not a happy one. There used to be a stock remark always made to small girls who were the possessors of ringlets. "Won't you give me a curl?" It was spoken in a variety of insinuating voices. Having had it

Three Platforms

(The following was entered in SATURDAY NIGHT'S Party Platform Contest, but after profound consideration, the judges decided it was more suitable for the Back Page.—Ed.)

CONSERVATIVES

1. Empire Co-operation
2. Unite Canada
3. Cut C.N.R. Debt
4. Cut Taxation
5. Cut Debt
6. Bonus Agriculture
7. Bonus Industry
8. Higher Tariffs
9. Lower Tariffs

LIBERALS

1. Lower Tariffs

2. Higher Tariffs
3. Bonus Industry
4. Bonus Agriculture
5. Cut Debt
6. Cut Taxation
7. Cut C.N.R. Debt
8. Unite Canada
9. Empire Co-operation

C.C.F.

1. Abolish Sir Herbert Holt
2. Abolish Sir Edward Beatty
3. Abolish C. H. Carlisle
4. Abolish S. H. Logan
5. Abolish Graham Towers
6. Abolish Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King
7. Abolish Hon. R. J. Manion
8. Abolish Senator Meighen
9. Pensions For All Over 21

PERSONALITIES make a Magazine

TO HAVE earned the reputation of "The Favorite Woman's Magazine in over 250,000 Canadian Homes" is no mean achievement. Yet, through the ability and discernment of its editors, CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL is, today, in this happy position.

Throughout this bright, youthful magazine you will see reflected the personalities of the men and women behind it. You will sense their sound judgment, experience and intimate knowledge of present day problems and conditions in the helpful, informative articles and gripping, well illustrated fiction. Above all, you will recognize a friendly, sympathetic attitude towards life combined with an almost intuitive knowledge of what readers want.

A glance through the pages of CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL quickly emphasizes the fact that personalities make a magazine. They make CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL a good publication to read and a good medium in which to advertise.



WILLIAM DAWSON, Managing Editor. A straight thinker, possessed of a keen sense of balance and a seasoned judgment, he brings ideal qualities to the responsible position he has occupied since 1928.



KATHERINE CALDWELL BAYLEY, Director of "The Home Bureau". A graduate dietitian, a master of the fundamental principles of cooking—she is recognized as an outstanding authority on the American continent in her chosen profession.



COLLIER STEVENSON, Director of "The Modern Home". He brings to his department the benefit of many years of successful editorial affiliation with various leading American publications featuring home-building and decoration.



DR. HELEN MACMURCHY, C.B.E., Conductor of "The Well-Baby Centre". Formerly Director of the Canadian Government Division of Child Welfare, she was decorated by King George V in 1934 in recognition of her outstanding work for Public Health throughout Canada.



GRACE GARNER, Editor of "Teens and Twenties". Young and blessed with a humorous slant, she interprets the life of today in the expressively pithy language which Canadian youth understands and so thoroughly appreciates.



MARGARET LAWRENCE, Literary Editor. Widely known as a lecturer and commentator, she graduated in Modern History from the University of Toronto, and later won acclaim through her book, "The School of Femininity".



EVA NAGEL WOLF, Beauty Editor. She contributes authoritative and informative articles on every phase of beauty culture and conducts a personal service of very great interest and value.

CANADIAN
HOME JOURNAL

The Favorite Woman's Magazine in over
250,000 Canadian Homes

73 RICHMOND ST. WEST, TORONTO, CANADA
Branches: Montreal • New York

THE MAGAZINE
THAT GETS THINGS
DONE!

